

AMERICAN RAILROAD JOURNAL, AND ADVOCATE OF INTERNAL IMPROVEMENTS.

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AMERICAN RAILROAD JOURNAL, &c.

NEW-YORK, OCTOBER 4, 1834.

We continue to-day our extracts from the pamphlet of Mr. Robert Mills, on his proposed substitute for railroads and canals ; and would invite the attention of our readers to an investigation of the facts and arguments he adduces in support of his proposition. It is a subject, in our opinion, well worthy of discussion, and one upon which communications, both pro and con, will ever find a place in our columns. Our own opinion is, that the "substitute" is, in fact, no substitute ; and that the capacity of locomotive carriages for the transportation of freight on the common roads of our country, is so limited in its nature, as will ever prevent their successful competition with the various works of internal improvement already constructed. Justice to our opponent, we are aware, calls upon us to support that opinion by facts. That this is in our power to do, we feel confident enough to assert, and unless some more able advocate than ourselves will enter the lists on behalf of that opinion, we shall take some opportunity before the completion of his pamphlet of replying to the contrary.

We have received by the packet Napoleon a communication from a friend relative to the proposed railway from Amsterdam to Cologne. Aiming, as we do, to make our Journal a medium of transmission for information on all

projects of internal improvement, whether in our country or abroad, we have extracted the following general facts in relation to the above important undertaking.

This work having received the sanction of the King of the Netherlands, and the King of Prussia, will be immediately commenced under the superintendence of Lieutenant Colonel Bake. The total estimate for the construction of the road, purchase of property, and locomotive engines, warehouses, &c., is estimated at 12,000,000 florins, or about 5,000,000 of dollars. This road is intended to facilitate the intercourse between the great continental emporium, the port of Amsterdam, and the important town of Cologne ; from which latter city there exists a good steamboat navigation up the Rhine to Basle. The passage between Amsterdam and Cologne is expected to be performed by the trains of passenger cars in from 10 to 11 hours. The annual trade at present between the two places is 168,000 tons of merchandise, 300,000 tons of coal, and 22,000 passengers,—the transportation of the whole of which, the directors think, may safely be depended upon as being diverted to the railway.

According to the report read at the half-yearly meeting of the Liverpool and Manchester Railway Company, held at Liverpool on Wednesday, it appeared that the increase of the number of passengers, in the half-year ending 30th June, was 29,255, and of merchandise 7727 tons, conveyed to and from Manchester. The amount of receipts for passengers was 50,770*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* ; for merchandise, 44,014*l.* 5*s.* 4*d.* ; total receipts, 94,784*l.* 12*s.* 3*d.* ; total amount of expenses, 60,092*l.* 15*s.* 11*d.* ; net profit, 36,691*l.* 16*s.* 4*d.* ; added to this was 1332*l.* 2*s.* 2*d.*, the surplus profit of the half-year ending 30th June, 1833, making 36,023*l.* 18*s.* 6*d.*, from which sum the committee were enabled to recommend a dividend of 4*l.* 10*s.* per share.

TIDES.—It is intended to make a series of tidal observations round the coast of Great Britain and Ireland, on the same days, for 16 days together, from June 7th to June 22d next. The object is, to ascertain by how much the time of high and low water at each place is before or after those times at the neighboring places ; and also to determine, wherever it can be done conveniently, the comparative rise and fall of the tides at the different intervals between the morning and evening tides, or any other differences which regularly affect their height. For this purpose the exact time of high and low water, especially of the former, and the height

above or below some fixed mark, are to be observed every day and night during the above mentioned period. The observations thus made, and the results of the comparison of these with others, will be published along with the names of the officers by whom they have been superintended.—[From instructions issued by the Admiralty.]

GEOLOGICAL SURVEYS.—The Geological Society of Pennsylvania has employed Mr. S. Clenison to visit and report on the gold region recently discovered in York county, in that State. This gentleman has recently returned from Paris, where he has served a long and faithful apprenticeship in the school of mines. The Legislature of Tennessee has recently appointed Dr. G. Troost to make a similar survey of the State. Professor Hitchcock has completed his geological survey of the State of Massachusetts. Professor Ducatel is appointed by the Legislature of Maryland to make a geological and topographical survey of that State. Mr. G. W. Featherstonhaugh is engaged under the authority of the United States in a geological and mineralogical investigation of the territory of the Arkansas : his report is expected to be made to Congress in February next. These various and simultaneous appointments evince a determination to develop the mineral resources of the country in good earnest.—[New-York Enquirer.]

We are gratified to learn, says the Baltimore American, that the Chesapeake and Ohio Canal Company have effected the loan of two hundred thousand dollars from the United States Bank, in reference to which a meeting was held in that city last week. This sum will enable the Canal Company to complete their works to a point eight miles above Williamsport, during the present season, and will put out of jeopardy two costly dams across the Potomac, which would probably have been swept away by the next winter torrents, if they had been left in an unfinished state.

BOSTON AND PROVIDENCE RAILROAD.—We are desired to state that all passengers hence in the Rhode Island steam boats, who prefer this route, will hereafter on their arrival at Providence be conveyed by the Tremont line of Stage Coaches to Canton at the reduced fare of two dollars, and at that place take the Railroad Cars to Boston, 18 miles distant.

The value of real and personal estate in the city and county of New-York, by the estimate of this year's assessment, amounts to one hundred and eighty-eight millions of dollars!!!

Tuscumbia, Courtland, and Decatur Railroad.

Tuscumbia, Ala., August 19, 1834.

To the Editor of the American Railroad Journal :

SIR,—In your list of railroads, contained in your Journal of 26th ult., (No. 29,) I note several material errors, in the description of the Tuscumbia, Courtland, and Decatur Railroad, and have therefore concluded to furnish you the following short history and description of the said work, from its beginning.

The first charter for a railway, obtained in the state of Alabama, was granted in January, 1830, for the incorporation of the Tuscumbia Railroad Company, with a capital of \$20,000. The object of this road was to connect the town of Tuscumbia with the Tennessee river; the distance being a fraction over two miles. The stock was immediately subscribed, and the company organized; but, in consequence of difficulties in obtaining the right of way along the route, nothing was done towards the execution of the work till in June, 1831, at which time it was commenced, and was completed about the 1st day of June, 1832. A good portion of the line is curved, and some of the curves are on radii of 400 feet. The maximum inclination in the grade is 20 feet per mile. The construction is of cedar sleepers laid transversely of the road, 5 feet from centre to centre. Oak string pieces, 5 by 7 inches; capped with an iron rail, 2 inches by $\frac{1}{2}$ an inch; width of track, 4 feet 9 $\frac{1}{2}$ inches, between the inner edges of the iron rails. One truss bridge 274 feet long, 36 feet high, (over a ravine,) and several embankments of 15 feet in height, had to be built. This cost of the road is something under \$5,000 per mile.

The charter for the Tuscumbia, Courtland, and Decatur Railroad, was obtained in January, 1832, with a capital of \$1,000,000. A sufficiency of stock was immediately subscribed, and the company organized. The surveys were commenced in February, (same year,) and, in May, a portion of the line was put under contract, and the work of graduation commenced since which time; the work has been steadily progressing; and, on the 4th of July, 1834, the road was completed into the town of Courtland, a distance of 23 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles from Tuscumbia. The balance of the line, between Courtland and Decatur, (a distance of 19 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles,) is now rapidly progressing, and will be entirely completed in the month of October next. The whole length of the Tuscumbia, Courtland, and Decatur Railroad is 43 $\frac{1}{2}$ miles; of which distance 36 $\frac{5}{16}$ miles is straight line, and 6 $\frac{5}{16}$ is curved line. There is but one curve, on a radius of less than 1512 feet, which is 1390 feet. The profile is undulating, under a maximum grade of 25 feet to the mile.

The construction is in all respects the same as the Tuscumbia Railroad, excepting that the sleepers on this are only 4 feet apart from centre to centre, and that about one-third of the distance is, and will be, lined with cedar, (instead of oak,) string pieces. The cost of this road will average a little under \$4,000 per mile. The whole length of the railroad, between its termini, upon the Tennessee river, (inclusive of the Tuscumbia section,) will be 45 $\frac{1}{16}$ miles; single track, with turn-outs and side-lines about every two miles. And by an amendment obtained to their charter, the company is authorised to extend their road, both eastwardly and westwardly, to the state line, so soon as the said road shall have been completed to Decatur.

The motive power used has been horses, up to about 1st June last, when the company received a locomotive engine made by E. Bury, of Liverpool. The engine weighs about 4 $\frac{1}{2}$ tons, works cylinders 8 inches diameter, with a stroke of 16 inches. Her performance is such as has determined the Board of Directors to dispense with horses altogether, so soon as a

sufficient number of engines for their business can be procured. With a light load this engine has at divers times attained a velocity of 40 miles an hour. Pine and ash wood has been used as fuel; but so soon as the road is finished to Decatur, it is contemplated coal will be used exclusively, as that can be obtained cheap, and is entirely safe from sparks.

The principal object with the projectors of this work, at its beginning, was to obviate the great difficulties and obstructions presented to commerce by the Muscle shoals in the Tennessee river. The feasibility and utility of continuing it westward to Memphis was also much spoken of; but within about one year, the project of the great "Atlantic and Mississippi Railroad" has excited an entire new interest, to wit, that of this road becoming a link in the great chain of railway communication from Charleston, South Carolina, to Memphis, Tennessee.

A charter has been obtained, by a company, in January, 1834, authorising the construction of a railroad from the town of Moulton, to intersect the Tuscumbia, Courtland, and Decatur railroad, at or about Courtland, with a capital of \$100,000. The town of Moulton is situated about 15 miles due south from Courtland. The stock was taken, and the surveys are now in progress. A company was also incorporated in January last, with a capital of \$75,000, to construct a railroad from Athens, (situated about 15 miles north of Decatur,) to the Tennessee river. The stock was subscribed, and some surveys made, but the results and final determination of the company are not known to me. A charter was granted in January last to a company styled the "Alabama and Tennessee Railroad Company," with a capital of \$300,000. This road is to be constructed between Florence, Ala., and Pulaski, Tennessee, a distance of about 60 miles. The stock is taken and some surveys have been made, but the work not yet commenced. The citizens of Elkton, in Tennessee, are very anxious to connect themselves with the Tuscumbia, Courtland, and Decatur Railroad, by way of Athens, Alabama. Elkton is situated about 20 miles north of Athens. The ground is generally favorable for a railroad. Charters for this object will, without doubt, be obtained from the legislatures of Alabama and Tennessee, at their next session.

I am very respectfully your obedient servant,
DAVID DESHLER,
Chief Engineer Tuscumbia, Courtland,
and Decatur Railroad.

Substitute for Railroads and Canals, embracing a New Plan of Roadway, combining, with the Operation of Steam Carriages, great Economy in carrying into effect a System of Internal Improvement. By ROBERT MILLS, Engineer and Architect.

(Continued from page 594.)

NO. III.

In confirmation of the evidence given before the committee, on the operation of locomotive engines on common roads, Mr. Summers stated, "that they have travelled in Mr. Hancock's carriage at the rate of fifteen miles per hour, with nineteen persons on the carriage, up a hill rising one in twelve; that he has continued, for four and a half hours, to travel at the rate of thirty miles per hour; and that he has found no difficulty of travelling over the worst and most hilly roads."

Mr. James Stone stated, "that thirty-six persons have been carried on one steam carriage, and that the engine drew five times its own weight, nearly, at the rate of from five to six miles per hour, partly up an inclination."

These several witnesses estimated the probable saving of expense to the public, by the substitution of steam power for that of horses, at from one-half to two-thirds; and Mr. Farey gave it as his opinion, "that steam coaches will, very soon after their first establishment, be run for one-third of the cost of the present

stage coaches; and that this saving would increase in the ratio of the increased speed."

Nor are the advantages of steam power confined to the greater velocity obtained, or to its greater cheapness, than horse draught. In the latter, danger is increased in as large a proportion as expense, by greater speed. In steam power, on the contrary, "there is no danger of being run away with, and that of being overturned is greatly diminished. It is difficult to control four such horses as can draw a heavy carriage ten miles per hour, in case they are frightened, or choose to run away; and, for quick travelling, they must be kept in that state of courage that they are always inclined for running away, particularly down hills and at sharp turns in the road. In steam power there is little corresponding danger, being perfectly controllable, and capable of exerting its power in reverse, in going down hills.

Every witness examined gave the fullest and most satisfactory evidence of the perfect control which the conductor has over the movement of the carriage. With the slightest exertion it can be stopped, or turned, under circumstances where horses would be totally unmanageable.

NO. IV.

Steam has been applied, as a power in draught, in two ways: in the one, both passengers and engines are placed on the same carriage; in the other, the engine carriage is merely used to draw the carriage in which the load is conveyed. In either case, from the judicious construction of boilers, which has been adopted, the probable danger from explosion has been rendered infinitely small. Mr. Farey stated, that "the danger of exploding is less than the danger attendant on the use of horses in draught; that the danger in these boilers is less than those employed on the railway, although there, even, the instances of explosion have been very rare."

The boilers in these steam carriages expose a considerable surface to the fire, and steam is generated with the greatest rapidity. From their peculiar form, the requisite supply of steam depends on its continued and rapid formation; no large and dangerous quantity can at any time be collected. Should the safety valve be stopped, and the supply of steam be kept up, in greater abundance than the engines require, explosion may take place, but the danger would be comparatively trifling, from the small quantity of steam which could act on any one portion of the boilers. The committee mention an engine invented by Mr. Trevithick, which, should it in practice be found to answer his expectation, will remove entirely all danger from explosion. All cause of annoyance, from these engines, has been done away with: the use of coke has destroyed the issue of smoke, and the waste steam is made to discharge into the fire, or is applied to aid the draught, and more rapid combustion of the fuel. In Mr. Trevithick's engine it will be returned into the boiler.

NO. V.

The Committee went into an examination of the comparative injury which these steam coaches would do to the roads, and were satisfied that the deterioration of the road will be much less by a steam carriage than by a coach and horses. One important fact was proved, that roads receive greater injury from the horses' feet, than the wheels of the carriage drawn. The roads in England have, at present, to sustain waggons, weighing, at times, with their horses, nearly ten tons. Steam carriages, including engine, fuel, water, and other attendants, need not exceed three tons. The last carriages built by Mr. Gurney were stated to weigh not more than thirty-five cwt., with the same power attached to a carriage weighing four tons. Mr. G. was at this time (1831) building a carriage to weigh but about five hundred pounds, which he expected to do the work of one horse, and carry two or three people. The weight of an ordinary stage coach is between eighteen and twenty-four

ewt., which carries about eighteen passengers. The weight of the propelling steam carriage is about the weight of the four horses. The weight of the carriage drawn would be precisely that of a carriage drawn by horses.

At the ordinary rate of travelling, the average pressure on the boiler of Mr. Gurney's engine, per square inch, was about seventy pounds; and he proved the tubes of his boiler to eight hundred, and thought they would bear two thousand pounds.*

The perfect command in guiding these carriages and the stopping of them, are singular. In case of emergency, says Mr. G., we might instantly throw the steam on the reverse side of the pistons, and stop within a few yards: it would be possible, he observes, to stop the carriage within six or seven yards, going at the rate of eight miles per hour.

The facility of turning these carriages is also remarkable; they have been turned in a circle of ten feet, the inner diameter.

NO. VI.

The degree of safety to which the boilers of these steam carriages is brought does away all idea of danger from explosion. To one of the questions of the committee, referring to this subject, Mr. Hancock makes the following answer: "I was travelling about nine miles an hour, at the time the boiler was the twenty-fourth part of an inch thick; I was working then at one hundred pounds on the square inch, with thirteen persons on the present vehicle that I have now in use; and all of a sudden the carriage stopped, and for what reason I was at a loss to know. I got from my stage seat, and went to the engineer, to ask him what was the reason he had stopped the steam! He told me he had not stopped the carriage, and he immediately applied his hand to the gauge cocks. I found there was neither steam nor water in the boiler. I immediately knew that the boiler was burst: the passengers said that they did not know it, as they heard no noise; and I told them that I did not mean they should know it. I said I would show them that it was so; and I took the boiler from the carriage and unscrewed it, and there were four large holes that I could put my hand into. This occurred from the chambers being too thin, and they drove all the water out of the boiler, and yet there was no injury to any person; there was not one person that heard any report; there was no steam, and there were no symptoms in any way that the machine itself had burst."

Mr. Ogle, in describing his carriage, observes: "No accident from explosion can take place. We have had whole families of ladies day after day, out with us in all directions, and who have the most perfect confidence."

The machinery of all these carriages is suspended on springs. The engines work, therefore, as smoothly as if they were fixed on the firmest foundation. Indeed it is stated in this evidence, that "the vibration or jar is much less in these vehicles on common roads than on a railway."

NO. VII.

With a few more remarks upon the operation of steam carriages on common roads, we will proceed to explain the plan of way which it is proposed to substitute for that of railways and canals.

The capacity of steam carriages to ascend hills of considerable inclination is a very important point of usefulness of these vehicles. To inquiries made by the committee on this subject, we find the following answers returned: Mr. Gurney remarks, "It was at first a

* Mr. Hancock has worked his boiler under a pressure of four hundred pounds on a square inch; his average is from sixty to one hundred. Mr. H. mentioned an instance of the little noise which was made in working his engine. He watched near an hour in London for a friend of his, during which time the machinery was at work; and though there were hundreds of people walking round it, they appeared not to know it was working; there was no noise at all in the machinery, "and you could not," so says Mr. H., "unless you had gone to the back, known that it was working."

very prevalent opinion, that the bite or friction of the power on the ground was not sufficient to propel the carriage along a common road, especially up hill; it was thought that the wheel would turn round and the carriage not proceed—but his carriage went up Highgate hill and to Edgeware, also to Stanmore, and against all those hills the wheels never turned; and the bite of one of the hind wheels was sufficient for all common purposes,—the carriage ran to Barnet, and went up all the hills to that place with one wheel only attached to the axle, and was run for 18 months experimentally, in the neighborhood of London.

From these trials, showing that one wheel was sufficient to propel the carriage, and the carriage being at the same time reduced two-thirds in weight, it was thought desirable to draw another carriage, instead of to carry on the same. This carriage went to Bath, and over all the hills between Cranford bridge and Bath, and returned, with only one wheel attached to the axle, and ran from Melksham to Cranford bridge, a distance of 84 miles, in ten hours, including stoppages.

Mr. Hancock repeatedly tried his carriage up hill on an inclination, and never found any difficulty, except once, when the frost was on the ground, when he attempted to run up the Pentonville hill with one wheel only, and he did it, but with some difficulty towards the top. "If I had propelled by the two wheels," says Mr. H., "there would have been none." Mr. H. further remarked, "I think there are no hills to be found upon which horses travel, but what a coach would propel itself up."

Mr. Trevithick testified, "There is no ascent that any common carriages go over, where the steam carriage will not go down the hill with one wheel chained; no road in the neighborhood of London that they would not run down with one wheel chained. If you are drawing up hill with two or four wheels driven by an engine, by their all turning round, they are as likely to go up hill. One wheel ought to put it up hill. It will go up a hill of double that ascent without slipping."

TUNNEL UNDER THE OHIO.—A writer in the Cincinnati Journal recommends the construction of a railroad under the Ohio river, opposite that city. The following is an outline of the plan:

The railway is to consist of two semi-ellipses, one above and the other underneath. The height of the upper arch to be 10 feet, and the lower 3 feet, and 24 feet in width inside, making the ellipse 13 feet high and 24 feet wide in the clear. The arch to be composed of cut stone masonry two feet thick. This arch is to be buried in the ground just sufficient to protect it from the action of the river. A floor composed of timbers laid lengthwise, on the bottom of the arch, and covered with planks, forms the carriage-ways and side-walks. The carriage-ways to be each 8 feet wide, and the side-walks each 4 feet wide. The side-walks are a little raised above the carriage-ways. The stones composing the arch are to be cut so as to form segments of the ellipses, and laid in hydraulic cement, and made as near water-tight as practicable. Notwithstanding all the care that may be taken in the construction, yet with a pressure, in time of high water, of 4375 pounds upon each square foot of the arch, the water will percolate through in such quantities as to require an engine to keep the road dry. It will of course be necessary to light the interior when opened for travel.

Between high and low water marks, there is a difference at this place of about 63 feet, and allowing the top of the arch to be 7 feet

below low water in the bed of the river, and placing the bottom of the arch at each end, at high water mark, will make the total descent 83 feet. It is thought that one foot ascent in twelve feet horizontal distance is the greatest inclination the road will admit; consequently, the length of the inclined arch, from high water mark to the bed of the river, will be about 1000 feet; and allowing also that the bed of the river at low water is about 1000 feet wide, will make the total length of the road 3000 feet.

The only difficult point in executing the work will be in excavating the earth and rock below low water. It is quite practicable, however, in a dry season, at comparatively small expense, to enclose a space with a frame of timber and plank, made water-tight by placing bags of earth around the outside, and pump out the water with an engine placed upon a flat boat, until the excavation is completed and the arch formed within the space enclosed. Then by moving the same coffer-dam its length farther along, another space can be enclosed, and the work completed in the same manner, and repeated until the bed of the river is crossed. This part of the work will depend upon so many contingencies that no accurate estimate can be made of the expense attending it. The masonry of the arch and the flooring can be estimated with tolerable accuracy. The stone for the work can be obtained one hundred miles up the river, where extensive quarries are already opened. The cost of the masonry will be as follows:

Quarrying the stone per perch of 16½ cubic feet	\$1 00
Delivering do.	2 50
Cutting the same with three faces, do.	2 25
Mortar of water, lime, and sand, do.	50
Laying the stone, including centering, do.	75
Cost per perch	\$7 00
Every 10 feet in length of the arch will contain 78 perches of masonry, which, at \$7 per perch, will be	\$546 00
Every 10 feet in length of the floor will contain 100 feet of timber, at 12½ cents per foot, \$12 50	
—220 feet of plank at 3½ cents, \$7 70	20 20
Total cost of 10 feet of the road-way	\$566 20

Which being multiplied by 300, for the length, will give \$169,860 for the total cost of the arch and flooring. If to the above we add the probable cost of pumping the water and excavating the earth and rock for the road-way, and of covering the arch over again 3 feet deep, it will make the total expense not less than \$210,000. To which should be added \$20,000 for superintendence and expenses of the affairs of the company, &c. There can be no doubt that the stock in such an undertaking will yield a handsome profit.

It will be observed that a road-way, constructed upon the above plan, leaves the river entirely unobstructed; that the arch is completely out of the reach of injury from the river; that it is permanent, solid, and will last for ever; and that it involves but a trifling expense to keep it in order for constant use.

DISCOVERY OF SILVER ORE IN THE OURAL MOUNTAINS.—The Oural chain has been for several years well known to Europe for its rich gold and platinum ores. A discovery has now been made of rich silver ore in two places. The first is seventy wersts from the foundry of Nischneitagsk, near to the confluence of the little River Graenoy with the Tagil, where gold also occurs; the other is twenty-two wersts from the foundry of Nischneitagsk, on the little River Ulka.

[FOR THE NEW-YORK AMERICAN.]

The opinion is now generally prevalent, that some change must be made in the employment of the inmates of our State Prisons, to relieve the mechanical classes from the effect of their competition, and this opinion will doubtless be confirmed by the report of the committee to the next Legislature. The question will then arise—in what way can the change be best effected?

In reflecting upon the subject, the following plan has occurred to me, and I offer it as a suggestion. Good roads are among the most important public conveniences, diffusing their benefits universally, and they are also one of best investments of public wealth. Their construction will interfere with none of the general avocations of society, but on the contrary, will directly or indirectly promote the interest of all pursuits. Can the labor of the convicts be applied to this object? I think it can, without inconvenience or difficulty, and at the same time the present prisons be useful auxiliaries to the plan, which I will concisely describe.

The convicts to be divided into companies of ten, twenty, or thirty, or as many as one individual can manage, each company to be provided with a strong moveable prison, composed of apartments, say four by seven feet, equal to the number of the company, for security at night, with moveable accommodations for cooking, &c. &c. all of which is entirely practicable. A corps of engineers for the survey and direction of the construction of roads on a great and permanent scale to be established, who shall direct the operations. When a continuous line of road is decided upon, these companies to be placed upon it at proper distances, and employed upon it till it is finished in the best manner possible. When this is completed, they move to another, until the whole State is traversed by good roads, if we are so unhappy as to have convicts to construct them.

If the Prison at Sing-Sing could be made as it was, there is not the least difficulty, by the adoption of a similar system of management, of applying the same labor to the object proposed.

The operations to commence on the 1st of April, and be continued until the 1st of December—eight months: the convicts then to return to their respective prisons, and spend the winter in the acquisition of knowledge, and in the duties of religion, with the exception of such labor only as would be useful to their winter establishments, and in preparation for their summer campaign at road-making, rendering it a season of rest and moral improvement, to which they might look forward during their months of toil, with hope and pleasure, and which, by being continuous, would be more efficient, as constant application to any given subject, is more efficient than the same efforts if desultory.

These are mere hints, to induce reflection in those to whom is intrusted the direction of these important matters, and I feel satisfied they are practicable, and deserving of at least a trial, the best mode of testing any project of improvement.

HANCOCK.

[From the Lexington Gazette, of 20th inst.]

THE DRAGOONS.

The Camanches—Kioways—and Wacos.

FORT GIBSON, Aug. 19th, 1834.

My Dear Sir: It is with great pleasure that I embrace the earliest opportunity of giving you a few of the particulars of the dangerous, honorable and successful campaign from which we have just returned; but am sorry to have to relate to you the melancholy intelligence of the death of Gen. H. Leavenworth, who died like a man in the service of his country, on the 20th ultimo, at his own encampment about 80 miles in our rear on the very day we reached the Pawnee Pick village, three days after we had left that of the Camanches. He had with him provisions for Col. Dodge's command, one or two companies of infantry, and one field piece.

On our arrival at a new post which had been established by order of Gen. Leavenworth, near the confluence of the False Washita with the Red River, at which we expected to have found a sufficient supply of provision to enable the whole regiment to march in pursuit of the Pawnees and Camanches, we learned that the Pawnee Picks had lately visited that

neighborhood and murdered a Judge Martin, of Arkansas, and his servant, whose bodies had been found, and carried off his son, a lad of seven years of age. Here Gen. Leavenworth issued an order to Col. Dodge, to select 250 of his most efficient men and horses, and take with him 10 day's rations to last 20 days, about which time he promised to meet us with a further supply; and most faithfully would he have performed his promise had he not been called upon to pay the great debt of nature. His complaint was a raging fever, and it is said that he was so sensible of his approaching dissolution that he made arrangements about his funeral and settled the affairs of his estate before his death. His body is, I understand, still near the Cross Timbers, from which it cannot be removed till a change of weather.

We had with us two young squaws, one of which was a Kioway, and the other was a Pawnee Pick, whom Gen. Leavenworth had purchased from the Osages, by whom they had been taken prisoners, the former about one year ago, the latter about five years ago, and whom we expected to make interpreters to their respective tribes. Not long after our departure from our camp Washita, we were so fortunate as to encounter a considerable party of Camanches, who, after much manoeuvring, were induced to come up to us, and as neither of our captive girls could speak their language, we were at some loss; but one of them understood Spanish, and through him and one of the Delawares who understood the same language, Col. Dodge was able to soothe the whole party, and procure among them a pilot to their village, which we found rich in horses, with which the plains were literally covered, but in most defenceless condition, as the warriors were mostly absent upon a buffalo hunt. This village contained 340 lodges made by stretching buffalo skins upon light poles in bell fashion, which are moved by tying them to the saddles of their horses, wherever it suits the convenience of the tribe. The Camanches do not cultivate the earth, but procure their corn, beans, pumpkins and melons from their neighbors, the Pawnee Picks, so called on account of their picking themselves with powder or some blue substance on their arms and breasts—but who call themselves *Tawéash*—for which they pay their jerked buffalo meat. The Camanche children are less in the way of their Amazonian mothers, who arm themselves with bows and arrows, and ride and dress after the same fashion of the warriors. In infancy they are tied to a board and handled with great roughness—at three years old they manage a horse themselves, and at four or five engage in driving about five thousand horses. They were when we reached their village, located east of a cluster of towering Rocky Mountains, of prodigious height and grandeur which are supposed by some of our most intelligent officers to be spurs of the great Rocky Mountains. Col. Dodge laid two days at this village with the expectation of meeting their principal chiefs, for whom a messenger had been despatched; but as we were now scarce of provisions and greatly incumbered with sick, a pilot was procured, and we commenced our march for the village of the Pawnee Picks. On the evening of the first day that we left the Camanche village, we made a fortification where we left our sick, with a detachment to defend them, and with our reduced force marched upwards of two days to the Pawnee Pick or Towéash village, over and through the passes of those mountains:—upon our march we reached a lofty cleft which overlooked a valley of considerable extent, where our Kioway girl raised herself in her saddle, and addressed the Osages in the most animated manner. She told them that she was in her own country—that she had often rode, hunted and played in the valley beneath us, and pointing to the north-west, observed, that her village lay in that direction, and that one day's travel would enable us to sleep at it; but when our guide, a Pawnee Mahawk and a dull fellow bore off to the south-west, her countenance fell.

This fellow took us a serpentine route and greatly out of our way, but I have no doubt of his honesty; but went through the passes of the mountains where he had been in the habit of travelling. As we approached the village of the Pawnee Picks, they met us with considerable display and evident distrust, and when we arrived, the old chief implored Col. Dodge not to fire on the village.

Here a negro fellow who had run away from this neighborhood and taken up by the Camanches, confirmed the information which we had previously received from that tribe, of there being a white boy who could speak English at the village of the Pawnee Picks. On the second day after our arrival, Col. Dodge, with all the officers under his command, with the exception of myself, who as officer of the day,

remained in command of our encampment, and Lt. Northrop, who was officer of the guard, repaired to the Council House in the village for the purpose of holding a Council with this tribe.

The accidental firing of a pistol in the hands of one of the Cherokee Indians, who accompanied us on this campaign, created great confusion at this Council, and was near having a serious termination. The warriors fled precipitately from the Council House to their lodges for their arms, and the women and children to the rocky mountains, under which their village is built, for safety; but the brave Col. Dodge, with his usual firmness and good management, soon restored peace and order. After assuring them of his disposition to be at peace with them, he told them what he had heard about the white boy, and informed them that he would say nothing more in Council until that boy was produced. Confusion marked the countenances of the Chiefs, but as there was no alternative, the boy was sent for and given up to Col. Dodge in exchange for the Pawnee Pick girl. This little naked urchin, whom we have still with us, and who proved to be the son of Judge Martin, who was killed near Fort Washington, was delighted and astonished at hearing his own language spoken, and asked emphatically if these were all white people around him; and when asked by Col. Dodge his name, he answered without hesitation, "Matthew Wright Martin;" he told the Colonel that his father was still alive—that he saw the Indians shoot him in the back with their arrows, but that he run off and left them, and that they had drawn their gigs (spears) upon him, but that his life had been saved by the warriors with whom he then lived. On the next day after this Council the Chiefs of the Camanches, Kioways and Wacos, arrived at our encampment, with whom a Council was appointed to be held on the day following. This Council was held in our encampment, and was attended by near three thousand warriors. So great was the concourse that I could scarcely see beyond the limits of my own company, who stood by their arms in readiness to act at a moment's warning; and I know it will be gratifying to your feelings to hear that this band of brave Kentuckians would have done their duty if fighting had become necessary. But the excellent management of Col. Dodge upon this occasion superceded the necessity and terminated the affair honorably to himself and to his command, as well as advantageous to his country. The gratitude of the Kioways was unbounded when Col. Dodge gave up to her nation our Kioway prisoner. Her uncle, who was a chief, made a most animated address to his people on the occasion; he told them that the man who had travelled so far to restore to them their lost daughter must be a very great and a very good man; and that he longed to embrace him with the arms of friendship and love. Twenty men of the different tribes, most of whom are great men among their nations, are now with us. They are astonished and delighted at all they see and hear, and are much gratified at the presents we have given them. Col. Dodge is, I believe, anxious to send them to the Hermitage to see General Jackson, but the Indians themselves would rather return home at present to display the presents they have already received, and visit us upon another occasion with more of their people. Although there has been no blood shed upon this campaign, I look upon its termination as adding in a high degree to the military fame of Col. Dodge, who displayed a degree of perseverance in marching us without food in an enemy's country to their very villages, and obtaining from them a supply of provisions to last us to the buffalo country; forming with them treaties of peace and friendship, and obtaining from them one of our people, whom they had in bondage, and supporting that part of his regiment which was under his immediate command without any provisions from Government for near sixty days, and that too in an enemy's country, upon their own resources and her hunters.

In addition to all this, he has visited tribes of Indians who have never before been overtaken by any armed force whatever, although often pursued, and has brought their principal men with him to observe a civilized society, and explored a country within our own limits possessing a great many advantages, which has not been laid down on our maps, and about which very little has been hitherto known; and all this has been done with less than two hundred and fifty troops. If ever I felt like a soldier, it was when I saw this band undismayed as it was, surrounded by such a prodigious armed force as that which surrounded it on the day Col. Dodge held the council with the Kioways, Camanches, and the Wacos. The stream upon which the village is situated is a large branch of Red River, the water of which is as salt

as the sea, and the cliff near its banks contains mountains of salt rock which can be used without any preparation whatever.

Excuse this hasty and imperfect scrawl, and believe me to be with great respect yours truly,
To Col. R. M. Johnson.

[From the Courier and Enquirer.]

POLICE EXAMINATION OF MATTHIAS.—The examination of this pretended prophet took place yesterday, and concluded in a short time. He strenuously denied the truth of Mr. Folger's allegations, that the money he obtained from that gentleman was got under false pretences, or that he was ever actuated in his conduct towards him by unjustifiable motives. He stated that he was born in the town of Cambridge, Washington Co., in this State, that he is 42 years old, and that his real name is Matthias. On being asked where his residence was, and what was his occupation, he replied:

I am a traveller, and my legal residence is Zion Hill, Westchester county; I am a Jewish teacher and priest of the Most High, saying and doing all that I do, under oath by virtue of my having subscribed to all the covenants that God hath made with man from the beginning up to this time. I am chief high-priest of the Jews of the order of Melchisedeck, being the last chosen of the 12 Apostles, and the first in the resurrection which is at the end of 2,300 years after the building of Jerusalem by Cyrus, and 1260 years from the birth of Mahomet, which terminated in 1830, that being the summit of the power of the false prophet; I am now denouncing judgment on the Gentiles, and that judgment is to be executed in this age. All the blood from Zacharias till the death of the last witness, is required of this generation. That before this generation passeth away, this judgment shall be executed and declared. The hour of God's judgment is come!

Upon being asked whether he ever attempted to impress the mind of Folger with the truth of what he had just stated?—he answered:

In my general character as preacher, I endeavored to impress all men with the import of what I have here stated, but not more so in relation to Mr. Folger than any other person.

He was then asked whether he had ever told Folger that he possessed the power of life and death, the remission of sin, and the salvation of the soul, and that if he, Folger, believed in him he would be saved, and if not, that he would be damned? to which he responded:—In my character of preacher I say, that my person is as a trumpet, for the spirit of truth to speak by; and that this spirit the trumpet declares, that every person must believe in the said spirit of truth, and practice obedience thereto, as did Jesus of Nazareth; and that this obedience will secure eternal life. My general declaration was, that if they believed in the spirit of truth, they would be saved; if not, eternal damnation awaited them; and that the spirit of truth, which actuates them, must be directed from themselves and by themselves. To the question whether he had ever received money or property from Folger, and if so, what amount of money or description of property, he answered: In my general character of preacher, I declare to all men, that I will not accept any thing from them as of their property; but if they have any property in their possession which they believe to be God's property, then they are at liberty to give to me whatever they please of that property, and this is the only way in which I receive donations from any person whatever.

On being questioned if he recollected having received from Folger, or any of his family, sums of money in gold, and if so, to what amount, and in what description of coin, he replied:—“Mr. Folger and Mr. Pierson repeatedly declared to me, that they believed I was the Father, and fully qualified to establish God's kingdom upon earth, and in conjunction with them I erected the establishment on Zion-Hill, for which purpose they furnished money from time to time. As the Father, I had control over the funds, and in the progress of the establishment various monied transactions took place between us, in which we mutually accommodated each other. Mr. Folger on several occasions furnished me with sums of money in exchange for bank notes of his own. I have no particular recollection of the five twenty dollar bills mentioned in Folger's affidavit, and believe it to be a mistake of his. I once received bank notes from him to the amount of \$2700, and at various times other sums, which I cannot remember. The general fund for the establishment of Mount Zion, and for the house No. 8 Third street, wherein Mr. Folger resides, amounted to ten thousand dollars, including a mortgage on that house to secure to Mrs. Folger

about five thousand dollars, her separate estate.—This sum is exclusive of about a thousand dollars, expended in furnishing those two establishments, the bills for which Mr. Folger has in his possession. After Mount Zion had been established, and after the transfer of the property to me as the Father, some difficulty arose and a bill in chancery was filed against me, and I was required to give security for ten thousand dollars; but, to avoid further trouble, I re-conveyed the property. The house and lot in Third st. were to have been conveyed to me in the same manner, and Mr. Pierson had actually given orders for the conveyance to be made out, but he died before it could be executed. I have nothing further to say at present. Whereupon the magistrate committed him for trial.

See page 62

Since the above was in type, we have received the following caution:

TO THE PUBLIC.

I had intended, by the advice of several judicious friends, not to have noticed any of the statements of the impostor Matthias, or the wild rumors growing out of the delusion I have been under in reference to him; but as the statements made by him in his examination before the Police yesterday, as published in the morning papers, are calculated to injure me seriously, I think it best to deny those statements, the object of them with Matthias being, no doubt, to crush me if possible. I have no objection that Matthias, or any one else, should state the whole truth in reference to any transaction of mine, but that which is untrue, I must protest against, and when necessary, meet and refute.

Matthias stated in his examination yesterday, that on one occasion he received from me \$2,700: this is true, as far as it goes—but the whole truth is this—that early in the present year I sold a property, for which the party paid me about three o'clock—too late to be deposited in the Bank that afternoon. I was going to Hartford that afternoon in the steamboat, and fearing to take it in my pocket, I left it in his charge for safe keeping until my return, which was in about forty-eight hours; so that he did in fact receive \$2,700 from me, and kept it until I returned, when I received it again from him.

The statement about a mortgage of \$5,000 either on my place at Sing Sing, or any other property to secure that sum to that estate of Mrs. Folger, is totally untrue. No such mortgage was ever given.

As it regards Mr. Pierson having directed that a deed of Third street property should be given, it is entirely new to me—and he is not living to state what he did say to Matthias. I know nothing about it, but I do not think he ever directed it, for the simple reason that when he is said to have done it, I was largely in advance to him in joint speculations, and he knew that I felt no disposition to be any more so. All I ask of my friends is to be cautious in receiving the statements of this deceitful creature, and leave me to manage all my concerns with him. To all who are interested, I can exhibit a perfectly clear statement of my concerns, and satisfy them that I have and shall act uprightly with all men.

BENJAMIN H. FOLGER.

Such papers as published the police report, will oblige me by publishing this.

Married, lately, by the Right Rev. Bishop Luscombe, at the English Embassy, and subsequently by the Abbé Le Cointre (under a dispensation from the Archbishop of Paris,) Prince Louis Stanislas Rotska de la Trémouille, to Augusta, the eldest daughter of the Hon. Col. Alexander Murray, (of Frimley, near Bagshot, England,) and grand-daughter of John, late Earl of Dunmore. The bride is descended in a direct line from that Countess of Derby, whose defence of Latham Castle rendered her so conspicuous during the time of the Commonwealth, which Countess was the daughter of Claude, Duke de la Trémouille, and the Princess Brabantia, the youngest daughter of William, of Nassau; whose eldest daughter had married Frederick the Fourth, Elector Palatine, the grand-daughter of whom intermarried with Ernest-Augustus, Elector of Hanover; from whom the present Reigning Family in England are descended; consequently the bride and bridegroom stand in the same degree of consanguinity with the illustrious House of Orange, as does his Britannic Majesty, William the Fourth. The bride's aunt, (the Lady Virginia Murray,) together with her father, and her younger sister, Virginia, were present at the ceremony.

[From the London Christian Observer.]

THE MORAL OF FLOWERS.

THE WILD WALL-FLOWER.

What various turns of chance and fate
This mouldering pile has known!
What wide magnificence and state
Within its halls were shown,
When crowds of knights and ladies gay
In weeds of peace kept holiday!
These walls, where now with softening grace
The ivy-wreath is flung,
With trophies once of war and chace
Were thick and proudly hung;
But helmet, spear, and horn, are gone
To augment the dust we tread upon.
Full oft this cell in weary thrall
Hath lonely captive held;
And these proud towers the whizzing ball
Like granite rock repelled;
But, ah! they fall and crumble now,
Beneath a stronger, mightier foe.

Time, Time, his withering hand hath laid
On battlement, and tower,
And where rich banners were displayed
Now only waves a flower.
List, and 'twill fitting comment read
On revel gay and martial deed.

Mute is the warden's challenge, mute
The warrior's hasty tread;
And tuneless is the lady's lute,
For she is with the dead;
And but a flower now mourns the doom
Of prostrate strength and faded bloom.

Read, stranger, in this ruin's fate,
An emblem true of life;
Conflicting passions—love and hate,
Joy, sorrow, fear, and strife—
Combine, alas! in one dark plan
To storm the citadel of man.

And should they fail, a foe is near
Who ne'er defeat hath known,—
Time ever follows in the rear:
He wills—the work is done;
For where's the beauty, strength, or pride,
Hath e'er his withering touch defied?

Wear'st thou to-day the wreath of fame?
Oh heed it, heed it not;
A few brief years, thy place and name
May be alike forgot,
And but a lowly floweret wave
Upon thy unremembered grave.

Here ends the semblance. Never more
This ruined pile shall rise,
But man a seraph blest shall soar,
When what is mortal dies,
If while earth's changing path he trod,
His heart and hopes were fixed on God.

THE PRIMROSE.

Fairest of all that's fair
In nature's works, are ye, ye wilding flowers,
When thus at Spring's first beck ye blithely rear
Your shining heads to herald her bright hours.

But that your bloom is brief,
And here and there, on some slight stem a thorn,
Half hid perchance, beneath a shriveled leaf,
Tells unto what sad destiny ye are born.

I could have thought the doom
Which gave to ruin earth, to storms the sky,
And man, God's last best work, unto the tomb,
Your primal beauty had unharmed passed by.

But are ye loved the less,
Than for our sakes these earth-born traits ye wear?
Oh, no! the very light that mars your grace,
And speaks your frailty, makes ye but more dear.

Nor this your only claim
On man's regard; meekly from glade and bower
Ye warn and counsel him, as 'twere your aim
To win him back to Paradise once more.

Yes, each of ye in turn
Paints some pure moral to the human heart:
One hending 'neath the storm, to those who mourn
Lessons of meek endurance may impart.

Others that breathe at eve
Sweet incense, urge to watchfulness and prayer.
And with united voice all bid us leave
The morrow to our common Father's care.

And thou, so fair and pale,
That lovest midst grass and shadowing leaves to hide
Thy modest charms, sweet Primrose,—thou I hail,
Reprover meek of vanity and pride.

Alas that pride, which wrought
Man's woe in Paradise, should haunt him still;
No hated inmate, but with every thought
Twined, closely twined, and prompting aye to ill.

Oh, when within my breast
Such thoughts are stirring, do thou gently chide,
And timely whisper from thy leafy nest—
“Shall man be proud, to sin and death allied?”

THE PASSION FLOWER.

Oh, ne'er with cold and careless glance gaze I on thee, sweet
flower;
Nor careless pluck thee, as I'm wont thy sisters of the bower;
No; fancy gifts thee with a spell unknown to all beside,
Which checks the hand thy beauty wooes, and quells the glance
of pride.

Each flower some fairy legend owns, to joy or sorrow dear,
Or simply beautiful, just such as wins gay childhood's ear;
But both to aged and to young, from cot to lordly hall, I thrall,
Thou, thou hast that to tell shouldst hold each human heart in
Each flower some chosen emblem is: one is for beauty's bloom
Another friendship claims; a third shade fragrance o'er the
soul;

But linked with holy memories, to penitence how dear!
Thy shrine is aye the broken heart—thy dew, contrition's tear.
Would I such shrine could offer thee, and on thy pale leaves shed
Those sadly sorrowing tears which fall but when the heart has
bled!

But ah! like sealed font, that heart withholds the tribute due,
Though lesser sorrows find it still to gentle pity true.

Yet dear I hold thy sacred lore, and oft with curious eye
Do trace the mystic characters which in thy bosom lie;
Types of those fearful instruments of agony and scorn,—
The cross which bore the Lord of life—the nail, the twisted
thorn.

And now of many a cultured flower, and many a wilding spray,
I've sung, but thou the fittest seem'st to grace my closing lay;
Then come, and round my simple harp thy wreaths symbolic
fling,
Lest meaner theme again should wake its consecrated string.

Animal Mechanics, or Proofs of Design in the Animal Frame. Part II., showing the Application of the Living Forces. [From the Library of Useful Knowledge.]

(Continued from page 567.)

CHAPTER II.

ON THE ILLUSTRATIONS FROM MECHANICS. —The illustrations from Mechanics may be carried too far. Peculiar properties of life in the body. They differ in quality. They have an adjustment to each other more admirable than the mechanical connection.

We are the more desirous of entering upon this subject, that we may prevent the reader from founding a false conclusion upon the very mode in which we have hitherto proceeded; that of showing design in every part of the animal structure by taking our illustrations from the mechanism of the body.

When we have admired the connections of the several parts, or organs, thus made manifest by comparison with machinery, we may go too far, and say that the material structure and mechanical relation are to be found in still greater minuteness and perfection in the finer textures of the body—proceed to call this organization, and erroneously conclude that, out of organization, comes life. The very term organization misleads, yet it implies something constructed in which one part co-operates with another, but nothing more. Taking the body as a whole, there are undoubtedly instances of such co-operation, but it is in vain to seek the explanation of life from this, since life exists in simple and uniform substances, where there is neither construction nor relation.

Now, although there are mechanical construction and relation, as we have seen in bones, muscles, and tendons, the phenomena of the body result from a dependence established among the living properties, not the mechanical. The highest medical authorities have seen reason to conclude, that life is an endowment not resulting from organization or construction, but, on the contrary, producing it; in other words, that the living principle attracts the new matter, arranges it, and, in order to its continuance and perfection, alters it, and effects a continual revolution in it. For there is nothing more curious than the uninterrupted and rapid change of the material of the animal body, from the first pulse of life to the last breath that is drawn, of which we shall give abundant proofs before we close this inquiry.

In first approaching the subject we are blinded by familiar occurrences, and cannot comprehend all the links by which the visible phenomena of the living body are produced. Probably most of our readers believe motion to be a necessary consequence of life, and the very proof of its presence. The peasant stirs up an animal with his staff, and if it does not move he is satisfied that it is dead; and such is the experience of mankind. We do not reflect that many different qualities of the living powers must be exercised before sensibility is shown in its visible sign, the motion of the creature. It is not necessary that the parts shall lock into each other like the cogs of wheels; the connections established are of a different kind altogether. Each part possesses a property of life entirely distinct from the other, and this property of life may exist in the individual part (for a time at least) without that co-operation of the whole which is necessary for the motions of the animal.

This quality of life is, in one respect, like gravitation in matter; that is, when the mass is broken into parts, each division has its proportion of the endowment, and so the separated parts of a living creature possess life. But here the resemblance ceases: gravitation is the same quality in every part, and uniform in its effects, whilst the life is exhibited by qualities differing in every part of the animal body. Did these parts possess qualities exactly similar, they would remain at rest, and, though combined, they would not influence each other. It is the different powers brought into combination that produce the motion of the whole animal.

If a man fall into the water, and is dragged out motionless, and has ceased to breathe, each part of his body may still possess its property of life. Although the combinations have been destroyed, he may be revived by exciting action in some part of his system. Life still remains in his brain, and nerves, and heart, and arteries, and in the muscles, which should enable him to breathe; but the mutual influence, the bond of their united operations, is broken. We may take the analogy of a machine, and say that the wheels are stopped; but this is, in fact, a very different thing; it is the operation or the living influence that is stopped, for we repeat that nature, (by which, of course, is always to be understood the Author of Nature,) has combined the organs not mechanically, but by properties of life.

Artificial respiration draws after it the action of the heart, because the sensibility of the heart is made respondent to the lungs. Pulsation of the heart, excited by the motion of the lungs, is followed by the action of the arteries; these organs, in operation, drive the blood through the frame, and, by the circulation, the susceptibility of each part to impression, which had been weakened, is restored. Action and re-action are re-established; but these actions are not like those of a machine, they are living properties; sensibility in one part, contractility in another; and after a variety of these internal sensibilities have been for some time in operation, the man gives outward token of recovery.

So a person recovering from fainting, after sobbing and irregular breathing, has the respiration renewed; in succession other parts recover their sensibility, and resume their places in the circle of relations; the skin is capable of being stimulated, and the limbs are capable of motion; the eyelids are opened; by and by the nerve of the eye is sensible to light, and the nerve of the ear to sound; and finally, the faculties of the mind are roused, and its control over the body re-established. The whole separate endowments of life in the different parts resume their offices; the last in the train; only the property of the muscle to contract is alone observed by the uninformed, and voluntary motion is the token of entire restoration.

We can imagine a half-learned person to act very foolishly in the attempt to restore the apparently drowned. He has been told that we draw in vital air, and breathe out what is unfit to support life; he imagines that it can be of no use to distend the lungs of the drowning person with his own breath, and precious time is lost. Whereas, the mere distension of the chest, that is, of the lungs, followed by the compression of the chest, and again by the distension, and so on alternately, is the *play of the lungs*, which by

sympathy draws the heart into action, and in succession all the vital organs. This is not what chemistry teaches: chemistry shows us that the vital air influences the blood; and it is true that the blood, being refreshed or impregnated with the vital air, renews the properties of life. But this effect on the blood could never take place unless there were some previous consent or sympathy, putting the organs into operation. We repeat, that the consent of organs is not the effect of mechanical adaptation, or of chemical action, but of relation established among the vital properties.

If a man be struck by lightning, he has not merely the vital operation of respiration stopped, as in the case of the drowning man, in whom every organ continues to possess its property of life; he is not like a man struck on the head, where one vital organ is so disturbed that the circle of vital actions is broken; in this instance the electric fire passes through every fibre and every organ—all the qualities of life, whether residing in the brain, nerve, or muscle, are instantaneously destroyed, and the moment of death is the commencement of dissolution.

Mr. John Hunter illustrated this somewhat familiarly. If you bruise the head of an eel, its body writhes; but if it be taken by the tail, and struck on the flag-stone, so that every part of its body receives the shock, then all the parts are killed, and it remains motionless. When an animal is killed by that violence which injures one important organ, the property of life remains for a certain time in every part; those parts have no correspondence, and there is no outward token of life; but the vital principle is still capable of exhibiting one of its most important properties—it arrests the operation of those chemical affinities which belong to dead matter.

Thus the reader perceives, that, although he be led on to comprehend the design or intention manifested in the structure of the body by mechanical instances or comparisons, it is when we contemplate the influence of the living principle, that we have a higher conviction of the Omnipotence, which has formed every creature, and every part of each creature, with that appropriate endowment or life which suits it to act its part in the general system.

We must learn to distinguish between the death of the animal, and the death of the parts of the animal—between apparent death and dissolution, or the separation of that quality which distinguishes living matter.

Viewing the subject generally, as Mr. Hunter said, there are not two kinds of matter, but two conditions of matter. It is at one moment forming beautiful combinations, as in the flower, through the principle of life, and, at another, it is cast away as noxious, undergoing changes by decomposition, from chemical processes solely. The want of combination in the whole animal body exhibits apparent death. The loss of life in all the parts of an animal body is absolutely death, and the material becomes subjected to the influence of the chemical affinities, instead of being urged into motion by life.

The jackstone produces motion in one part of a machine; that, varied by mechanical influence, is communicated to a second; from the teeth of one wheel it is communicated to the corresponding leaves of the pinions, and from the pinions to the fuseses. But what a base notion it is to suppose that

the mere property of weight in the jackstone is like the influence of life!

The weight is the power, in the language of mechanicians; but it does not reside in the parts of a machine, nor does it exhibit different qualifications in these parts. Separate them, and they are nothing. On the contrary, no one part of an animal body is in this matter dependent on another for its property of life. The property is inherent in the part itself, and the wonderful thing is that each property in the several organs corresponds with the others so as to form a circle of vital operations. There is no transmission of power, in all this, from part to part—no train of connection to be traced as from the jackstone, or the spring, along the parts of the machine. There is therefore, in truth, no resemblance between machinery and the influences in operation in a living body. What is to be admired in a living body is not merely the adaptation of bones, muscles, and tendons, forming a mechanical apparatus, but rather the different qualities which life bestows upon different parts; these qualities put the parts into relation, each according to its place in the circle of the economy; and among innumerable properties of life in the individual parts, produce that perfect co-operation as if one principle only actuated the whole.

When a person moves under the direction of the will, nothing can be more simple to our understanding, because we do not attempt to trace the links, far less to estimate the powers in the several parts influenced during this familiar action. But if there be the slightest diminution of sensibility of one nerve, so that it shall not transmit sensation, or if there be any disturbance which retards in the least degree the transmission of the will along another appropriate nerve—if the muscle be benumbed, or have lost its irritability—if the action of the blood vessels has been either diminished or increased beyond their ordinary course, either in the organs of sense, the brain, or nerves,—we are appalled by the consequences. The impressions of things are not felt; the senses are unexercised; the limbs remain inactive; one half or the whole, of the body is a load, as if there were a living being in a dead body—a body whose parts refuse their office—appearing dead, though they are not so. The correspondence of their living qualities has alone been disturbed; the movement which results from the whole is stopped, and there is apparent death.

What confusion then must be engendered in the minds of those who would confound the phenomena of life, as presented in the entire frame-work of the body, with those separate qualities of life, which, residing in the several parts, must enter into combination for the motion of the whole!

The next step of this unphilosophical manner of treating the subject is to make the organization the source of the living property,—as if any combination of organs could produce life,—as if those organs could have motion without the distinct endowments of life in their separate parts,—as if they co-operated mechanically, and not from the correspondence among their living properties. Those who thus reason mean to say, that parts are made so finely as to move of themselves, one part propelling another, and the motion of the whole producing life. It is quite clear, that this confusion of ideas arises from contemplating the phenomena of

the perfect animal, in which all intermediate influences are confounded. On the other hand we present this proposition.

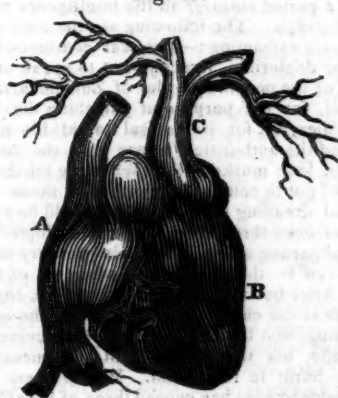
The several simple substances of a living body have each an endowment of life bestowed upon them. Let us take the obvious qualities, of sensibility—the power of transmission—and the power of motion; each of which is appropriate to a particular substance. When these qualities are put in relation, impressions may produce motion, and thus there are three distinct properties of life brought into operation. Where is the organization or construction here? Without those living endowments, these parts would be inoperative, in whatever juxtaposition placed. The mechanical construction of the body is one thing,—and we are able to admire it, because it can be illustrated by comparison with our own contrivances; the combination of living properties is another and an entirely different thing.

We here reach the limit of philosophical inquiry. Hitherto all has been flattering to the pride of the creature, but we must now humbly acknowledge the inscrutable ways of the Creator; and ceasing to trace the origin of life more than we do that of gravitation, we should be occupied in observing its laws, not in exploring its source.

We shall take an instance to illustrate the difference betwixt the mechanical connection of parts and their relations through the living properties; and it will, at the same time, show how curiously the living properties and the mechanical properties are made to correspond with each other.

A stream of water is converted into a mechanical power: it fills a cistern, which is attached to a lever; the cistern descends by the weight of water; by its descent a valve is pushed open; the water escapes, and the cistern ascends, and remains so till the stream flowing into it again depresses it. Thus the regularity of the supply of water gives regularity of motion to the machine. Compare this with the heart.

Fig. 23.



We may describe the heart as consisting of two cavities, the one called the *Auricle*, and the other the *Ventricle*. The sinus A, (fig. 23,) receives the blood returning by the veins; and gradually filling, like a cistern, it becomes so distended that its muscular power is excited; it contracts, and delivers the blood with a sudden impetus into the second cavity, or the ventricle B, which, in its turn, excited by the distension, contracts, and propels the blood into the artery C. Here the action of the heart is accounted for, by its mechanical distension with the blood; and the regularity of its motions necessarily correspond with the regu-

larity of the supply. The distension produces action, and the propulsion of the blood from the cavity allows a momentary state of rest, until another volume of the blood excites another pulse.

But we have now to observe, that when this irritability or muscular power was bestowed upon the heart, it was directed by a law entirely different from the irritability as possessed by other muscles. A property of alternate activity and rest was given to it, quite unlike the contractility of other parts; and accordingly, when the heart is empty, when there is no distension of blood at all, the two cavities will continue their alternate action. Nay, if the heart be taken from the animal recently dead, it will continue to act in regular successive pulses, first the one cavity, and then the other, and so on successively for a long time, until the life be quite exhausted. The two cavities will thus continue in alternate action, as if they were employed in the office of propelling the blood, when there is no blood contained within them. It is superfluous to observe that no such thing could happen in the case of the cistern and lever, were the stream of water to cease running.

Thus we distinguish two things quite different: a mechanical or hydraulic provision, by which these little cisterns, the auricle and ventricle, shall be regularly supplied, and alternately filled and emptied—and the property of contraction in the heart, not a mere property of contraction from irritation, as in the other muscles, but a property far more admirable, since the irritability or power of contraction of the part is ordered with a reference to its office—that it shall contract and relax in regular and rapid succession, and continue its office unweariedly through a long life. The living property of the heart exhibits a variety adapted to its office, and a correspondence still more admirable than the mechanical relation. We are thus particular in distinguishing the mechanical adaptation of parts from the co-operation of the vital influences residing in the several parts; for there are many who will take the illustration from mechanics, and stop their inquiry there, and who entertain a confused notion of the dependence of the life of the body on its mechanism.

Another mistake which some philosophical inquirers entertain, is to fancy that the principle of life is of a galvanic nature. There is, indeed, an unwillingness in men to acknowledge that their powers of reason are exhausted, and that they have arrived at an ultimate stage; they would fain set up some contrivance to hide the humiliating truth. Whatever notions have prevailed in the schools at different epochs, of heat, electricity, or galvanism, we find an attempt to explain the phenomena of life by an application of the powers with which they have been successful in their physical inquiries. Experiments without reason are equally delusive with hypotheses; those who will not give themselves the labor of thought, desire to witness striking phenomena; wonder-struck, they believe that they are engaged in experimental investigation, when their state of mind is little better than idle amazement. A calf's head is made to yawn, or a man cut down from the gallows to move, like a figure of cards pulled with strings; the jaws move, and the eyes roll, and this is done by conveying the galvanic shock to the nerves; here it is supposed that nothing

less than the principle of life itself can work such wonders, and that galvanism is this principle.

Putting aside the circumstance already stated, of life exhibiting totally different phenomena in union with different parts, is there any point of resemblance between galvanism and life? Does tying the nerve stop the influence of galvanism as it does the influence of life? Does galvanism course along a cord when it is surrounded by matter in contact with it of the same nature? can life pass out of one body into another, like heat, or electricity, or galvanism? Can they be contained by a thin membrane? Does life pass equally through all the parts of a moist animal body as one uniform influence, like galvanism?

In no circumstance is there a resemblance, and the whole phenomena resulting from galvanism transmitted through an animal apparently dead, are fairly to be attributed to its being a high stimulus conveyed through the moist animal body, and exciting the powers which remain insulated in the several parts; and in exciting those forces, far from renewing them, it exhausts them altogether.

The uses made of galvanism, in the explanation of the living phenomena, should make sensible men very cautious how they carry the legitimate inductions of chemical science into another department. They will not submit to call the irritability or contractility of a muscle an endowment of life, but seek to explain it by organization. They employ the microscope; they find the ultimate fibre to be some thousandth part of an inch in breadth; they see plicæ or folds; they imagine them to be cells into which the fibres are divided; they furnish these cells with two different gases, and explode them by some galvanic influence of the nerves; and the explosion, by dilating the cells in one direction, causes the contraction in another. This is the theory of muscular action at the period of the discovery of the gases; and some such idle hypothesis, supposed applicable to the laws of life, accompanies every considerable improvement in chemistry.

In the most modern and the most popular French work on Physiology, by M. Richerand, he says, "What appears to me by much the most ingenious opinion, and which carries with it the greatest probability, is that which supposes the contraction of the muscle to depend on the combination of hydrogen, carbon, and azote, and other combustible substances which exist in the fleshy fibre, with the oxygen conveyed to them through the arteries." But he adds, "as if he had perfected the theory," "it is also necessary to suppose, that a nervous fluid is directed through the muscle to determine the decomposition, as the electric spark forms water out of two gases."

Such is the chemical theory of muscular motion; it betrays an entire misunderstanding of the phenomena of muscular motion, and of the beautiful provision in every muscle for its appropriate office. The muscles, which are subservient to the organs of sense, differ in their operations altogether from the voluntary muscles of the limbs. The hollow muscles, as they are termed, those which carry down the food, and which carry round the blood in circulation, vary in their time and manner of acting according to their offices; but what conception can he have of such adjustment of powers, who is entertain-

ing himself with a theory that supposes a sudden explosion to take place in the fibres of the muscle at their time of action? Inductive reasoning, which has carried men to the highest acquirements in physical science, is here laid aside; conjectures totally inconsistent with the phenomena of life are employed in its stead, and the useful philosopher becomes a very indifferent physiologist.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

LATEST FROM EUROPE.—The *Napoleon* packet of 24th, from Liverpool, arrived yesterday. The London dates are to the 23d. There is little of interest by this packet. The Spanish question remains, to all appearance, *in statu quo*, though, in such a case, the fact that no enthusiasm is displayed, and no progress made, in the cause of the Pretender, is certainly indicative of his ultimate defeat.

In France the Chamber of Deputies had been prorogued till December, without, we are sorry to say, having made any provision to carry into effect the treaty of indemnity with the United States. Considering the decisive majority which the King's government has in the Chamber, the urgency of the claim, and the circumstance of the rejection by the late Chamber of the requisite appropriation for the indemnity, we cannot but think, that although the Chamber was not convened for the despatch of general business, this subject should have been submitted to it by the King's Ministers. This does not appear to have been done. As the Chamber will not meet again before the new year, it seems too probable, at the next session of Congress, beginning on 1st December, and terminating on 4th March, that as no satisfactory information can be given them respecting the state of this question, they may feel bound to resort to some retaliatory measures of a commercial nature.

In England the proroguing of Parliament has induced a pause in political discussions.

The Cholera has re-appeared in Dublin with great virulence.

From Portugal there is nothing of interest.

The Bordeaux papers of the 18th inst. contain little that is interesting from Spain, the accounts relating principally to the movement of the adverse parties at a period anterior to the intelligence received by telegraph. The following are the only paragraphs worth extracting:—The war continues to be marked by deplorable ferocity, not to speak of the fusillades of the people by order of Zumalacarrégui. This chief, for the purpose of punishing the little town of Valcarlos, for its refusal to aid his party, has ordered the authorities to pay him the sum of 24,000*fr.*, or four muskets for each male inhabitant. Determine not to comply with either of these conditions, and dreading that the town should be set on fire, as had been threatened, they have adopted the plan of transporting all their valuable property to the frontier, even to the doors and windows of their houses. After having taken this precaution, the Alcade wrote to the chief of the rebels, that he might come, adding, that he would not only be received by musket-balls, but that the convent of Roncesvaux would be burnt in retaliation. Within these few days Zumalacarrégui has caused three of his officers to be shot for having attempted to seduce his soldiers in favour of Rodil. It is said that the young men of Roncal are well disposed to the Queen, and offer to enter into her service. To complete the measures of surveillance, the object of which is to prevent the supply of arms or ammunition to the Spanish Carlists, although English and French cruisers are established on the coast of Biscay, orders have been given for the march of two companies of the 44th to La Teste and to Royan."

[From the *Journal des Debats* of Thursday, 23d.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 28.—The insurrection in Syria assumes a very serious character. Ibrahim Pacha will find it difficult to maintain himself in that province; almost the entire of the population, but particularly the inhabitants of Mount Lebanon, have joined in the revolt. Ibrahim is concentrating his forces with a view to put an end to it at one blow,

but he has to contend with a warlike people, from whom he will meet with a much more formidable resistance than that opposed to him by the Turks in Anatolia. The Porte, though well informed, remains inactive, and appears determined to await the result. Ibrahim has applied to his father for immediate relief; the latter has consequently embarked several regiments for Syria, whither he intends to repair in person. This intelligence has produced here a very great sensation—the whole of the suburb of Pera is in movement, and couriers are despatched in every direction.

The occupation of Syria is a vital question for Mehemet Ali; if he loses that province he will have to relinquish all his future plans of aggrandizement, and, perhaps, forfeit his independence. It must, nevertheless, be confessed that he disposes of powerful means to maintain himself in that possession. But let him be successful or not, he must abandon the system he has heretofore followed, and cease to treat his new subjects like slaves. It is said that those events have been brought about by European intrigues. The Ministers of England and France are alive to them, and follow them with interest: they sent off couriers this evening.

The Sultan has recovered a certain degree of confidence, and the intrigues afloat in the Divan for the purpose of detaching him from Russia have now less chance of success than ever. The Sultan often repeats his favorite saying—"I know what I now have, but I know not what I should have were I to listen to those who wish to make me fall out with Russia. I prefer a certainty to an uncertainty; I found a friend in Nicholas, and am not aware of what benefit I should derive from the friendship of those who offer me theirs."

Letters from Constantinople state that the British fleet on the 20th July was cruising off the Dardanelles, and that the plague was raging with great violence at Constantinople.

MR. O'CONNELL AND AMERICA.—On the 1st ult., a great public dinner was given in London in honor of the abolition of Negro Slavery. The Earl of Mulgrave, late Governor of Jamaica, was in the Chair, and among the numerous company were many members of Parliament. Several speeches were made, from the newspaper notice of which, we copy the following:

"Mr. O'Connell was loudly applauded. He congratulated the meeting in eloquent terms on the glorious event they were met to celebrate, and the pledge given them by a liberal and enlightened Administration that the good work should be perfected. Yesterday slavery was a fact; to-day a memory.—(cheers.) He certainly had not been one of those who approved of the twenty millions grant (hear!); but his objection arose from no feeling of stinginess, but from a feeling that man was not an "article" to be bought with money; but he was glad the act had been done, the price was nothing compared with the principle (cheers.) The Honorable and Learned Gentleman took occasion to exclaim against the Americans for keeping up the system of slavery; it was mere hypocrisy for them to boast of liberty and the rights of men, while they kept their fellow men as slaves (cheers.) He again congratulated the meeting on the glorious revolution which had this day turned 800,000 slaves into men. He concluded by proposing as a toast—"The total extinction of slavery all over the world."

[From the *London Times*.]

The funeral of the poet Coleridge took place on Saturday, in the most private manner. Several of his admirers and literary friends wished to attend, but his immediate connections, aware of the opinions of the deceased against ostentation and display of any kind, declined the offer. The following notice of this remarkable writer appears in the *Athenæum* of Saturday:—"We have to record the departure of another mighty spirit from among us—the quenching in the darkness of the grave of another of the few bright stars which yet remained to us. We have it not in our power to offer any detailed biographical notice of Mr. Coleridge. That he was born at Bristol, educated at Christ's Hospital, studied at Jesus College, Cambridge, and accompanied the late Sir A. Ball to Malta as secretary, are facts which are already public. His tour to Germany (accomplished through the liberality of the Messrs. Wedgwood), his residence at Nether Stowey and at the Lakes, his marriage, and the birth of his children—his labors in the *Friend*, the *Watchman*, and the *Morning Post*—his residence during the latter years of his life at Highgate—are things so well known to the greater num-

ber of our readers, that they call for no particular mention on this occasion. His life was one of precarious fortunes, the consequence of those singularities of character, temperament, and habits, which grew out of his original and peculiar genius. Those who have read his *Biographia Literaria* will not forget his account of his journey to solicit subscriptions for his *Watchman*, nor his extraordinary harangue against periodical literature in the house of one for whose patronage he was then soliciting. It was a type of the man—a sure token that in the hard business of life—its strivings, and its amassings, he could not be successful. Another anecdote of him, no less characteristic, may not be so generally known. We have reason to believe, that during the early part of his life he enlisted as a common soldier in the Dragoons; of course he did not remain long in the service. Perhaps his then democratical principles made his officers willing to get rid of him—perhaps (which is a fact) because he could not be taught to ride."

The balloon which was to start on Sunday from the Champ de Mars for London, to set down no less than 17 passengers in Hyde-park, after an aerial voyage of three or four hours, met with an accident which prevented its ascension, to the great disappointment of several thousand persons, who had collected to the spot to witness its departure; but more especially of the seventeen passengers, who had bespoken and paid for places to perform the voyage.

The balloon burst soon after it had begun to fill; but it is said that its constructors will lose no time in preparing a new one, upon the most improved principle, in which they hope to effect their original purpose of landing a cargo of passengers in the very centre of our Hyde-park. We confess we are somewhat incredulous.

THE LIFE AND CORRESPONDENCE OF HANNAH MORE, which it is said the Harpers have in press, cannot fail to be one of the most attractive books of the day. Her talents, the beauty of her character, and her intercourse in earlier life, about 1780, with the most distinguished society of London, literary and political, furnish rare and precious materials.

With Garrick and his wife she was most intimate, he was indeed one of her kindest, most cherished, and most valuable friends—and her grief at his death was proportionably great and sincere. His splendid funeral in Westminster Abbey, and the effect of it, are thus described by her:—

"We were no sooner recovered from the fresh burst of grief, than I cast my eyes, the first thing, on Handel's monument, and read the scroll in his hand, 'I know that my Redeemer liveth.' Just at three the great doors burst open with a noise that shook the roof; the organ struck up, and the whole choir in strains only less solemn than the 'archangel's trump,' began Handel's fine anthem. The whole choir advanced to the grave in hoods and surplices, singing all the way: then Sheridan, as chief mourner; then the body, (alas! whose body?) with ten noblemen and gentlemen pall-bearers; then the rest of the friends and mourners; hardly a dry eye,—the very players, bred to the trade of counterfeiting, shed genuine tears. As soon as the body was let down, the bishop began the service, which he read in a low but solemn and devout manner. Such an awful stillness reigned that every word was audible. How I felt it! Judge if my heart did not assent to the wish that the soul of our dear brother now departed was in peace. And this is all of Garrick! Yet a very little while and he shall 'say to the worm, thou art my brother; and to corruption, thou art my mother and my sister.' So passes away the fashion of this world. And the very night he was buried the playhouses were as full, and the Pantheon was as crowded, as if no such thing had happened: nay, the very mourners of the day partook of the revelries of the night;—the same night too!"

In another place she says, "I can truly bear this testimony to his (Garrick's) memory, that I never witnessed in any family more decorum, propriety, and regularity, than in his: where I never saw a card nor even met (except in one instance) a person of his own profession at his table."

The delight she derived from the performances of this great actor, may be judged by the following notice of his *Hamlet*:

In every part he filled the whole soul of the specta-

tor, and transcended the most finished idea of the poet. The requisites for *Hamlet* are not only various, but opposed. In him they are all united, and as it were concentrated. One thing I must particularly remark, that, whether in the simulation of madness, in the sinkings of despair, in the familiarity of friendship, in the whirlwind of passion, or in the melttings of tenderness, he never once forgot he was a prince; and in every variety of situation and transition of feeling, you discovered the highest polish of fine breeding and courtly manners. *Hamlet* experiences the conflict of many passions and affections, but filial love ever takes the lead; that is the great point from which he sets out, and to which he returns; the others are all contingent and subordinate to it, and are cherished or renounced, as they promote or obstruct the operation of this leading principle. Had you seen with what exquisite art and skill Garrick maintained the subserviency of the less to the greater interests, you would agree with me, of what importance to the perfection of acting, is that consummate good sense which always pervades every part of his performances. To the most eloquent expression of the eye, to the hand-writing of the passions on his features, to a sensibility which tears to pieces the hearts of his auditors, to powers so unparalleled, he adds a judgment of the most exquisite accuracy, the fruit of long experience and close observation, by which he preserves every gradation and transition of the passions, keeping all under the control of a just dependence and natural consistency. So naturally, indeed, do the ideas of the poet seem to mix with his own, that he seemed himself to be engaged in a succession of affecting situations, not giving utterance to a speech, but to the expression of his feelings, delivered in the most affecting tones of voice, and with gestures that belong only to nature. It was a fiction as delightful as fancy, and as touching as truth. A few nights before I saw him in "Abel Drugger," and had I not seen him in both, I should have thought it as possible for Milton to have written "*Hudibras*," and Butler "*Paradise Lost*," as for one man to have played "*Hamlet*" and "*Drugger*" with such excellence.

Of Sir Joshua Reynolds she thus speaks:

I wish you could see a picture Sir Joshua has just finished, of the prophet Samuel, on his being called. "The gaze of young astonishment" was never so beautifully expressed. Sir Joshua tells me that he is exceedingly mortified when he shows this picture to some of the great—they ask him who Samuel was? I told him he must get somebody to make an Oratorio of Samuel, and then it would not be vulgar to confess they knew something of him. He said he was glad to find that I was intimately acquainted with that devoted prophet. He has also done a St. John that bids fair for immortality. I tell him that I hope the poets and painters will at last bring the Bible into fashion, and that people will get to like it from taste, though they are insensible to its spirit, and afraid of its doctrines. I love this great genius for not being ashamed to take his subjects from the most unfashionable of all books. Keeping bad company leads to all other bad things. I have got the headache to-day, by raking out so late with that gay libertine Johnson. Do you know—I did not—that he wrote a quarter of the *Adventurer*? I made him tell me all that he wrote in the 'Fugitive pieces.'

Of Johnson and Monboddo, the moralist and the metaphysician, we have these two glimpses.—Speaking of Johnson, she writes:

"You would have enjoyed seeing him take me by the hand in the middle of dinner and repeat, with no small enthusiasm, many passages from the *Fair Penitent*, &c. I urged him to take a little wine; he replied, 'I can't drink a little, child, therefore I never touch it. Abstinence is as easy to me as temperance would be difficult.' He was very good-humored and gay. One of the company happened to say a word about poetry. 'Hush, hush,' said he, 'it is dangerous to say a word of poetry before her; it is talking of the art of war before Hannibal.' He continued his jokes, and lamented that I had not married Chaterton, that posterity might have seen a propagation of poets. The metaphysical and philological Lord Monboddo breakfasted with us yesterday: he is such an extravagant adorer of the ancients, that he scarcely allows the English language to be capable of any excellence, still less the French—he has a hearty contempt for that people and their language; he said we moderns are entirely degenerated. I asked in what? 'In every thing,' was his answer. Men are not so tall as they were, women are not so handsome as they were; nobody can now write a long period; every thing dwindles. I ventured to

say, that though long periods were fine in oratory and declamation, yet that such was not the language of passion. He insisted that it was. I defended my opinion by many passages from Shakespeare, among others, those broken bursts of passion in *Constance*, 'Gone to be married?' 'Gone to swear a truee!' 'False blood with false blood joined!' Again, 'My name is Constance. I am Geoffrey's wife—your Arthur is my son, and he is slain?' We then resumed our old quarrel about the slave trade: he loves slavery upon principle. I asked him how he could vindicate such an enormity? He owned it was because Plutarch justified it. Among much just thinking and some taste, especially in his valuable third volume on the *Origin and Progress of Language*, he entertains some opinions so absurd that they would be hardly credible, if he did not deliver them himself, both in writing and conversation, with a gravity which shows that he is in earnest; but which makes the hearer feel that to be grave exceeds all power of face. He is so wedded to system that, as Lord Barington said to me the other day, rather than sacrifice his favorite opinion that men were born with tails, he would be contented to wear one himself.

A more affecting incident of fidelity unto death, than that related by her in the following letter, we have never met with. Yet the hero was a negro and a slave!

"Hamton, 1782.

"The other morning, the captain of one of Commodore Johnson's Dutch prizes breakfasted at Sir Charles Middleton's, and related the following little anecdote. One day he went out of his own ship to dine on board another; while he was there a storm arose, which in a short time made an entire wreck of his own ship to which it was impossible for him to return. He had left on board two little boys, one four, the other five years old, under the care of a poor black servant. 'The people struggled to get out of the sinking ship into a large boat; and the poor black took his two little children, tied them into a bag, and put in a little pot of sweetmeats for them, slung them across his shoulder, and put them into the boat: the boat by this time was quite full; the black was stepping into it himself, but was told by the master there was no room for him, that either he or the children must perish, for the weight of both would sink the boat. The exalted heroic negro did not hesitate a moment. Very well, said he, give my duty to my master, and tell him I beg pardon for all my faults. And then—guess the rest—plunged to the bottom, never to rise again till the sea shall give up her dead. I told it the other day to Lord Monboddo, who fairly burst into tears. The greatest lady in this land wants me to make an elegy of it; but it is above poetry.

We conclude with some touches at the times that are full of spirit:

"Did I tell you that the Bishop of Chester's Sermons were out of print in eight days? I hope the age is not so bad as we took it to be; and yet it cannot be very good neither, when the strawberries at Lady Stormont's breakfast last Saturday morning cost one hundred and fifty pounds."

"As I do not go to Ranelagh, nor the play, nor the opera, nor sup at Charles Fox's, nor play at Brooke's, nor bet at Newmarket, I have not seen that worthy branch of the house of Bourbon, the duke de Chartres. I never heard of such a low, vulgar, vicious fellow. His character is—

Poltroon sur mer,
Escroc sur terre,
Et vaut rien par tout."

"I have been in town some days, but had not time to write before, because, as the Duchess of Gordon told the queen, 'tis nothing but fruz, fruz all day, and rap, rap all neet."

"—, 1785.

"Talking of politics the other night, Soame Jenyns said it sounded mighty pretty in an essay to talk of the governor of a free people; but when put into English, it only signified the governor of a people who would not be governed, which was the definition of the king of England."

"Boswell tells me he is printing *anecdotes of Johnson*, not his *life*; but, as he has the vanity to call it, his *pyramid*. I besought his tenderness for our virtuous and most revered departed friend, and begged he would mitigate some of his asperities. He said, roughly, 'He would not cut off his claws, nor make a tiger a cat, to please any body.' It will, I doubt not, be a very amusing book, but I hope not an indiscreet one; he has great enthusiasm, and some fire."

NEW-YORK AMERICAN.

SEPTEMBER 27—OCTOBER 3, 1834.

LITERARY NOTICES.

SKETCHES OF SOCIETY IN GREAT BRITAIN AND IRELAND; by CHARLES S. STEWART, author of a Visit to the South Seas, &c. &c., 2 vols. Philadelphia, CAREY, LEA & BLANCHARD.—The author of these Sketches is a Chaplain in the United States Navy, whose "Visit to the South Seas" made him favorably known to the reading public,—especially to the more religious portion of it. The volumes now before us are of alighter character; and sooth to say, might have been unpublished, and the world not have missed them. They are composed of letters lightly and pleasantly written from day to day; which, though interesting enough to friends and associates, are hardly of the dignity or value, or novelty, to invite public attention: they are, too, in our eyes, liable to a greater objection, that of blazoning forth at full length the names of all the kind families, and all the members, male and female thereof, who entertained the writer. This we consider a positive breach of the laws of hospitality, and not at all the less a breach because Mr. Stewart only finds occasion to speak well of all. If praise may be awarded, so may censure: besides, it is positively disagreeable to private families to have their interior and domestic privacy exposed to all eyes.

As a specimen of the style of the work, we annex two sketches of eminent individuals, as they were seen at the Queen's drawing-room:

We were in good time, and among the first to arrive. The Duke of Wellington, however, was already in the room, and of course arrested almost exclusively our first attention. Time has laid his hand with distinctive marks upon him; and he has lost much, in face and form, of the imposing air and strongly marked character distinguishable in busts and portraits taken, at an earlier and more flattering period of his life and history. He is only of middling height, or very little above it, is not stout, stoops a little, and appears to be, what is, perhaps, best expressed by the familiar phrase, "old and broken."

Thinking of him only, as associated in my mind's eye with the image formed by hearing and reading of him when a school and college boy, fifteen or twenty years ago—kept up by representations since seen on canvases and in marble—the involuntary inquiry on a first glance was, "Can this be the hero of Waterloo, and the conqueror of Bonaparte?" Still it is evident that he has possessed a fine, commanding face, though, I should think, one never equal in its traits of genius to that which distinguishes the heads of a Washington and a Napoleon.

He was in conversation, at the time, with Prince Leiven, the Russian ambassador; and so slight was the impression made by his personal appearance, that, to my own surprise, I soon found myself standing with my back towards him, forgetful alike of his presence and his glory.

This may perhaps be accounted for, however, by the entrance, in the mean time, of Talleyrand from a private audience in the king's closet. We have just saved a sight of this prince of politicians and diplomatists. He is taking leave, the present week, of their majesties, for a visit to the continent during the summer; and, had we not now have met him, we probably never should. His looks are by far more indicative of the character he sustains in the world, than are those of Wellington; and, were we living in an age of superstition, he is just the face and figure to which, in sailor's phrase, "I would give a wide berth." A disfigured foot, a natural malformation, or an effect of the gout, would, in a darker period of the world, have confirmed the suspicion which a glance at his countenance might excite, that he had received aid, in the political game played by him through the last half century, from a quarter where few are fond of being on very familiar terms.

His countenance is sallow, deeply wrinkled, and imbedded in a large quantity of widely frizzled gray hair. As he moved slowly along, supporting his slender and feeble frame by a cane in one hand, in addition to the arm of a friend held by the other, and sank into a seat, as if exhausted by the interview of courtesy just had with the king, I could but think of his celebrated remark upon hearing of the retreat of Bonaparte from Russia—"C'est le commencement

du fin" and mentally exclaim of himself, so far as this life and world are concerned, "C'est la fin du fin!"

THE LIFE AND VOYAGES OF CHRISTOPHER COLUMBUS; by WASHINGTON IRVING. Abridged by himself, for the Use of School. 1 vol. 12mo. New York: N. & J. WHITE.—We congratulate the schools and the scholars of our country, that this little volume has appeared. In about 200 pages 12mo. it comprises the substance of Irving's great work—great in every sense. It has been, we may say, rewritten by him, so as to adapt it to the capacity of children. It is divided into short and complete sentences, which are numbered in each chapter; and to these, questions are suitably framed. Mr. Irving's object in this abridgement is, while diminishing the volume, to retain the spirit, the substance, and, as far as possible, the phraseology, of the larger work. He has, in our judgment, succeeded admirably, and furnished a book that will scarcely be read as a task, by any child. It is a model of style, as well as replete with instruction, which it should discredit an American to be without.

THE DISTRICT SCHOOL; by J. O. TAYLOR. 1 vol. New York: HARPER & BROTHERS.—We took occasion last week, when noticing Mr. Simpson's book on popular education, to refer to the work, of which the title is prefixed, as forthcoming. It is still unpublished, though we learn, that in the course of next week it will be ready. Meantime, having received a copy in sheets, we hasten to commend it to our readers by extracts, which will, we think, warrant us in claiming their approbation for it, as a volume of great value, both in its design and in its execution. The design is to show to parents the defects in the present system of common school education, and the mode of removing them—to impress upon teachers the high responsibilities of their profession, the qualifications it requires, and the immeasurable evils of ignorance, passion, and presumption, or either of them, on their part; and finally, to lay before the public a plain and unvarnished account of how lamentably deficient in all these respects, teachers, as now employed, considered, and paid—are, and necessarily must be—together with the suggestions of a sagacious and practical mind, as to the amelioration of the system in all its parts. The volume, consisting of nearly 300 pages, in a fine clear type, is divided into sections, each treating, under a separate head, of a particular branch of the subject. Sec. 1, for instance, is addressed to parents, and dwells upon the part which duty requires from them in the education of their children. It is a natural and able introduction to the whole subject. We can only, however, afford room for a short extract, where, after appealing to them as parents, and as Christians, to care for the proper education of their children, the author addresses them as patriots:

The education of your children, likewise, is a duty to your country. You are under the strongest obligations to prepare your offspring for becoming intelligent, useful citizens. A freeman must be an intelligent man; and this government, wise as it is, cannot make your children free, unless you first make them intelligent. You had better place your children in another land, where others will govern them, unless you prepare them for governing themselves. But, as you intend them to be members of this republic, which is based on intelligence, sustained by intelligence, and looks to intelligence for its protection and safeguard, you are under the most solemn obligations, if you love your country and value its blessings, to make your children intelligent. To permit a son unable to read to go to the polls, is as great an injury as you can do your country. It is, in fact, as far as his vote and influence go, as great a crime as you could commit towards these free institutions. In a despotic government ignorance is the best quality in the people, but a free government demands virtue and intelligence; it cannot prosper, it cannot exist, without them. Then, if you desire the perpetuity of your liberties, the equal rights and privileges of these free institutions, and the honor and glory of your

happy country, educate your children; fit them for enacting, administering, and obeying their own laws. Unless you do this you are not your country's friend.

The next three sections are devoted to the qualifications of teachers, and are capably conceived and executed. Then follow sections on the importance of Common Schools—on teaching as a profession—on the government and discipline of a school—on the responsibility of teachers—and on the teacher's Compensation. From this last mentioned section we make a long extract, because herein, after all, lies much of the difficulty of the whole case. Until common school teachers are elevated in public estimation, by being better paid, and treated with more distinction, there is little hope of improving the scholars. On this head our author thus emphatically speaks:

If parents would give teachers a higher compensation, it would encourage young men to qualify themselves for instructing. In the United States men pursue science and literature for a livelihood. There are but very few whose circumstances are such as to permit them to seek knowledge merely to gratify a love of letters. The most are obliged to make use of the attainments they have made as a means to give them a support. No one will improve his education beyond what is required by the common business of life, unless he knows that these extra acquisitions will be the means, hereafter, of giving him higher wages for his services. He cannot afford it. If he prepares himself to teach others, the taught must be willing to pay him for that preparation; for these previous expenses will not be incurred unless there is a certainty of a future return. If the wages of teachers were higher, the candidates for this profession could afford to make a proportionate preparation for this office. And hence, if parents would improve the character and usefulness of their schools, they must be willing to indemnify teachers for the extra expenses necessarily incurred by making suitable attainments. Young men will never qualify themselves to teach until they see this disposition in parents. But as soon as a good education is honored and rewarded in a teacher, acquisitions extensive and suitable will be made. Reward the profession of teaching as liberally as we do the profession of law or physic, and the teacher will be as liberal in his preparation as the lawyer or the physician. If we have poor teachers, it is because we give poor pay; and if we would have better teachers, we must pay better. Parents have it in their own power, as we trust has been clearly shown, to raise the character and qualifications of teachers; and we shall now show that it would be for the parent's advantage to do so.

In the first place, it would be the parent's interest to employ qualified teachers, because it would save tuition money. Parents pay more money for the education of their children by employing incompetent teachers, than they would do, by employing teachers who are competent. In the affairs of life parents generally perceive that the cheapest article is commonly the dearest; and those of more reflection perceive that this is always the case in the article of teachers. A child, to obtain the same amount of knowledge, must attend to the instructions of a poor teacher three times as long as would be necessary with a good teacher. Thus, if parents do give but little to the teacher, they pay dearly for their children's instruction. If they would secure the services of a qualified teacher, by giving him double the price of present wages, their school tax would be one-third less than it now is. We think it is clear, that even in a mere pecuniary point, it would be for the interest of parents to give a suitable compensation to competent instructors.

In the second place, qualified teachers would promote the parent's interest by saving their children's time. Scholars under a good teacher, will be as far advanced at fourteen years of age, as they will be at twenty under a poor teacher. The time between fourteen and twenty could be spent in learning a useful trade, or in assisting the parent in the maintenance of the family. When children arrive at fourteen years of age, they should begin to acquire habits of industry; and at this age their services begin to be of considerable value to the parent. If the child is sent to school at a proper age, a faithful, qualified teacher will have given it a good English education at fourteen. The child is then prepared to engage in some useful employment. But under the present state of things, children must be sent to school more or less till they are twenty, and then have but a very limited education; not so good as they might have

at fourteen if properly instructed. Parents do not perceive the time which is lost by employing incapable instructors. The time which the children would gain, if sent to a proper teacher while young, would be worth much more than the little extra expense of a good school. Thus it would be much the cheapest for parents to engage the services of teachers who have prepared themselves for their profession.

In the third place, qualified teachers, who would be able to govern correctly, and facilitate the progress of children, would save the parent much expense in books, paper, maps, slates, &c. The school stationary of a large family amounts to a considerable item in the course of a year. Parents know that these incidental expenses are quite a tax; and every one would be glad to have them less. Now, the more rapid the improvement in writing, the smaller the quantity of paper, pens, and ink, which the child will require; the faster the scholar learns to read, the fewer the books which will be necessary; and the quicker the pupils learn their geography and arithmetic, the less the expense of maps, slates, &c. Thus teachers, who could facilitate the progress of the scholars, would save the parent much expense in the stationary of the school-room; and hence the parent's interest would be promoted by employing teachers whose wages must be higher indeed, but whose qualifications would be such, that they would always be found the cheapest.

Lastly (and this every one will think a very important consideration,) teachers who have prepared themselves for their profession are the most profitable for parents to employ, because they will then know that their children will be well educated. This confidence in the instructor will prevent much care and anxiety on the part of the parent. Children are forming a character every moment; and their education, of some kind or other, is constantly going on; this parents know, and it gives them great pleasure to reflect, that their offspring are directed by the skillful, moral influence of a good teacher. It likewise gives the parents pleasure to reflect that their children's progress in knowledge is thorough and useful.

With a cheap, unqualified teacher, the pupils spend most of their valuable time in learning what they must some day or other unlearn, if they ever make studious, correct scholars. Parents frequently pay cheap instructors more for teaching their children what is wrong or useless, or must be forgotten, than would be necessary to give them a good knowledge of elementary studies, under a suitable teacher.—This useless expense, bad instruction, and slow progress, would never occur to give the parent distress and anxiety, if a faithful, confidential teacher was always engaged. But all these evils the parent must expect, if he is penurious and short-sighted enough to hire a cheap, worthless teacher.

Again it is common for parents to have not a little trouble in making their children go to school.—Now this unwillingness to attend school, manifested by the child, does not arise from its dislike to learning, but from the parents having placed an ignorant, repulsive man in the school-house. The whole exercises of the school are made so unpleasant and disagreeable, that the pupil heartily hates knowledge, and every place where it is taught. It would save children much unhappiness, and parents much labor, if an engaging, accomplished teacher was employed; one who would make the school room the most delightful and profitable one they ever could enter.—But before men can understand the operations of the youthful mind, and impart useful knowledge in an attractive, simple manner, they must be well educated, and well instructed in the art of teaching; and this will not be until parents reflect, and perceive that it is for their interest to pay wages which will induce men to make the necessary preparations.

If parents would increase the teacher's wages, they would raise the character of the profession. The compensation for teaching is so small, that accomplished, well-educated men can find other employments much more profitable than teaching. Thus, those who would become useful instructors, and an honor to the profession, are excluded, unless some of these men are willing to make a sacrifice; and our school houses are left to be supplied by the necessitous and unqualified. Indolent, immoral, and ignorant men are often employed to teach our common schools: these disgrace the calling, and have made the saying "as lazy and conceited as a school-master" familiar everywhere. Now, what is it that draws into our schools the worthless, and excludes the worthy? What is it that prevents men from becoming capable teachers? What is it that makes teaching disreputable? Parents, it is your sordid avarice, your own short-sightedness, and your cruelty to your own children! By offering an adequate

compensation to teachers, you could command learning, talent, and elegance. By a high-minded, generous attention to your children's education, you may make the profession of teaching take an equal rank in usefulness and respectability with the lawyer's and the divine's. You may make our literary men feel at their highest ambition to become good school-masters. The honor of the profession of teaching rests with you; you can continue its low condition, or you may raise it to honor and respectability.

Parents cannot receive the advantages of the school system, unless they employ qualified teachers. Legislation in many of the states has done much for the education of children. Large school funds have been raised to assist the parents, and a wise and liberal system has been organized to give union of action and instruction to the inhabitants of every district. Through the vigilance of the public officers, those princely funds have an equitable distribution; and the school system is everywhere in active operation. The wisdom of legislation, and the watchfulness and counsel of learning and talent are ready to assist and protect our schools. The great thing that is wanting is the co-operation of parents. Unless parents are willing to unite their efforts with legislation and official counsel, they will receive but little aid from the government.—Great assistance, indeed, may be had from the school funds, and the school system, if parents will make active, liberal co-operation; but without this obligatory exertion on the part of the parents, the State can do but little good. It is to be regretted that so great a part of the school fund is lost by being squandered on unqualified teachers. Parents, by hiring such teachers, pervert the benevolence of the State, and exclude themselves from those advantages which the government wishes to give them. If the funds were bestowed on worthy, well-qualified teachers, the inhabitants of the district would be greatly assisted, and the spirit and intention of the school law would be fully answered. But the public funds are lost when they support men who are rather an injury to the schools than a benefit; and the parents voluntarily deprive themselves of that aid which is so generously offered to all. We do hope that parents hereafter will feel unwilling to pervert the public school funds by squandering them on unworthy, incompetent teachers; and that they will be disposed to receive the advantages of these funds by engaging such teachers as the law intended the funds should support.

And finally, to employ well-qualified teachers is the only way for parents to increase the usefulness and raise the character of district schools. Parents may employ men to recommend the best systems of government, and the best method of teaching; and they may purchase the most improved school books for their children; and they may be attentive to their children's education at home; and they may do all that can be done; and after all, if there is an unfaithful, unqualified teacher in the school-house, all that is done is lost, worse than lost; for they have given their children the means of perverting privileges, of learning error, and of confirming bad habits. Let me, then, again say to parents, if you would act according to your own interest, even in a pecuniary point; if you would encourage young men to qualify themselves for teaching; if you would have your children well educated; if you would have your children love knowledge; if you would raise the character of the teacher's profession; if you would make it the highest ambition of literary men to become a good schoolmaster; if you would receive the advantages of the school system, and obey the spirit of the school act, be willing to give such wages as will secure the service of faithful, well-qualified teachers.

We have only referred to the subjects of eight or nine sections; but there are two or three and twenty of them, and all treated with calmness, clearness, and much thought, evidently the offspring of much observation on the practical working of the system as it exists. The style is striking and vigorous, though occasionally careless and colloquial. We are not sure, however, that that is an objection for such a book, which to produce the effect that may be hoped from it, should pass into the hands of farmers and others who in fact regulate the district schools; and who are more likely to be taken with plain strong talk, than by flourishing periods. We conclude, as we began, by sincerely commending this volume to all who desire that national education should with us be a truth, and not a mere statutory provision, rendered nugatory, if not

mischievous, by the manner in which it is executed.

THE AMERICAN QUARTERLY REVIEW, No. XXX. Philadelphia: KEY & BIDDLE.—Politics, literature, and criticism, are most agreeably combined in this number. The leading paper, on the life and speeches of Mr. Canning, is written with great eloquence, and with an enthusiastic admiration of that highly gifted individual, that in our judgment overrates, not his talents, but his qualities, as a statesman. We extract, for the sake of recalling to many of our readers, that fine illustration in Mr. Canning's Plymouth speech, derived from the line of battle ships laid up in that port.

Speaking of the preparation of England to embark in the war against France, he says:

"Our present repose is no more a proof of inability to act, than the state of inertness and inactivity in which I have seen those mighty masses that float in the waters above your town, is a proof that they are devoid of strength, and incapable of being fitted out for action. You well know, gentlemen, how soon one of those stupendous masses, now reposing on their shadows in perfect stillness—how soon, upon any call of patriotism, or of necessity, it would assume the likeness of an animated thing, instinct with life and motion—how soon it would ruffle, as it were, its swelling plumage—how quickly it would put forth all its beauty and its bravery, collect its scattered elements of strength, and awaken its dormant thunder. Such as is one of these magnificent machines when springing from inaction into a display of its might—such is England herself, while apparently passive and motionless she silently concentrates the power to be put forth on an adequate occasion."

This, as the Reviewer justly says, "is not merely eloquence—it is poetry in the beauty of its conception—it is painting in the complete delineation of its images—it is music in the harmony of its language."

A capital article follows on the Italian lyric poets, in which some of the English versions of Italian poems are truly good.

The long paper on *Shirley's Dramatic Works*, which is a sort of sequel to the admirable article on the same subject in a recent number of the *London Quarterly*, will attract many readers. We pass from that to an interesting notice—with some most interesting extracts—of another series of the *Diplomatic Correspondence of the United States*, published under the direction of the Secretary of State. It embraces the period between the peace of 1783 and the adoption of the Constitution in 1789, and embodies much of the greatest attraction to all students of our early annals. Our limits forbid long quotations. We confine ourselves to two. The first thus states a fact interesting to Episcopalians:

Mr. Adams was sent minister to Holland, prior to his embassy to England, which we shall presently notice. While at the Hague, in the year 1784, an application was made to him by an American gentleman then in London, a candidate for orders in the Episcopal Church, desiring to know if American candidates might have orders from Protestant bishops on the continent, and complaining that he had been refused by the bishop of London, and the archbishop of Canterbury, unless he would take the oaths of allegiance, &c. Mr. Adams inquired of the Danish Minister for information upon the point, and it was laid formally before his Danish Majesty. What Mr. Adams intended merely to be current conversation, was made the subject of deliberation by the government of Denmark, and their faculty of theology. He received the following extract of a letter communicated by M. de St. Saphorin, Danish Envoy to the States General:

Sir:—"The opinion of the theological faculty having been taken on the question made to your Excellency, by Mr. Adams; if American Ministers of the Church of England, can be consecrated here by a bishop of the Danish Church?—I am ordered by the King to authorize you to answer, that such an act can take place according to the Danish rights, but for the convenience of Americans, who are supposed not to know the Danish language, the Latin language will be made use of on the occasion.—For the rest, nothing will be exacted from the candidate but a profession conformable to the articles of the English Church, omitting the oath called

test, which prevents their being ordained by the English bishops."

Mr. Adams felt himself called upon to communicate this to Congress, when the following proceedings were had thereupon:

"Extract from the Secret Journal of Foreign Affairs, March 21, 1785.

"On the report of a committee, consisting of Mr. Holton, Mr. W. C. Houston, Mr. Read, Mr. Bedford, and Mr. Hardy, to whom were referred sundry letters from the ministers of the United States at Foreign Courts.

"Resolved, That the Minister Plenipotentiary from the United States to the States General of the United Netherlands, be instructed to communicate to Monsieur De St. Saphorin, Envoy Extraordinary from his Danish Majesty to the States General, the high sense the United States, in Congress assembled, entertain of the liberal decision made by his Majesty, on the question proposed to his Majesty's Minister at the Hague, by Mr. Adams, Minister from the United States, respecting the ordination of American candidates for holy orders in the Episcopal Church, commonly called the Church of England.

"Ordered, That the Secretary for Foreign Affairs transmit to the Executives of the several States copies of Mr. Adams's letter of the 22d day of April, 1784, as well as of the papers therein enclosed, relative to Episcopal ordination."

The other records a capital letter from a tailor Alderman of New York, who, through mistake, had issued a writ against a servant of the Dutch Minister, M. Von Berckle. Being requested by Mr. Duane, the Mayor, to explain the circumstances, he wrote this letter:

"New York January 19, 1788.

"Sir—In answer to your letter of the 7th instant, on the subject of a complaint exhibited against me by the Minister of the United Netherlands, I beg leave to inform you substantially of my whole conduct in the business, from which you will be enabled to judge whether I have, in the least, been guilty of the violation of the privilege of an ambassador.

"On Tuesday, the 18th December last, I issued a warrant against a certain James Van Antwerp, at the suit of John Van Gelder for a debt; which warrant by mistake I dated the 14th, instead of the 13th. That on Tuesday following I received two messages from his Excellency, Mr. Van Berckel, desiring me to wait on him immediately; I accordingly left my business, and went to his Excellency's residence, when, after waiting in a cold room for a quarter of an hour, his Excellency appeared, and asked me my name, I answered John Willey; he charged me with having issued a writ against his servant, which I denied; I then asked him the name of his servant, and on his answering Van Antwerp, I said I had issued a warrant against a young man of that name, not knowing him to be an ambassador's servant, but supposing him to be in the service of Mr. Stevens, as I was informed by Mr. Van Gelder, the plaintiff, at the time of issuing the warrant. His Excellency then said I should be made to know his servants; I replied that I did not know that I was obliged to know him or his servants, but in the way that was right. He then directed me to go home, and mind my tailoring, that I had no business to be an alderman. I replied that I had supported myself and family many years by the tailor's business, and hoped for the continuance of the favours of many good friends who had employed me in that way; that as to the office of alderman, the people had been pleased to elect me, and I placed my hope in a higher power than that of his Excellency for support, in the execution of my office. He then said I should be punished, as falling under his notice. I replied, I asked no favour of him; he then asked me if I did not know that his person was sacred; I replied I did, and had done him no injury. He then repeated the threat, that he would punish me; and I again answered, I asked no favour, then, setting himself in the window, he asked me if I thought him a fool. I answered, that the people of the States of Holland would be wanting in their duty, if they should send a fool on so important an embassy. I then asked him if he had any further command, and on receiving no answer, I wished his Excellency a good morning.—On my leaving the room, he repeated the threat of punishment, and I repeated the answer that I asked no favour. I have the honor to be, &c.,

"JOHN WILLEY."

Bancroft's admirable first volume of the history of the United States, is commended in terms of befitting praise; and the number winds up with a paper on the

Executive Power, which even after the admirable expositions of the Websters, the Calhouns, the Clays, and other hardly inferior minds, is yet striking by the vigor and justness of its arguments.

This number of the Review is of great general excellence.]

THE DOOMED; 2 vols. Philadelphia: CAREY, LEA & BLANCHARD.—We find in the Baltimore American a notice of this work, which so aptly coincides with our own opinion of it, that we make no scruple of adopting it:

There is a caricature of the famous French comic actor Potier, pursued by a dream: the expression given to his countenance, represents well the feeling produced on the mind by reading this book. One feels as if pursued by a dream. It is the old tradition of Ahasuerus, condemned to wander on the earth to the last day of time, which has frequently before been unwisely made the subject of a fictitious narrative. The reader soon partakes of the weariness of the wanderer, and with his imagination fatigued by the vagueness and extravagance inseparable from the subject, sympathizes with him from being made a sharer of his misery. The preface is in good keeping with the book itself, having the empty mysteriousness of a dream."

WORKS OF MRS. SHERWOOD; vol. V., Uniform Edition. New York: HARPER & BROTHERS.—This handsome stereotype edition of the well-renowned writings of Mrs. Sherwood is hastening on. This volume comprises "The Infant's Progress," "The Flowers of the Forest," "Juliana Oakley," "Ermina," and "Emancipation."

WALDIE'S SELECT CIRCULATING LIBRARY; Part 1, vol 3.—We have received from the agents here, P. Hill, & Co. of the Philadelphia publishers, bound in a comprehensive volume, the weekly sheets of this Library from January to June of the present year; and certainly in cheapness of price, and good taste in selection, this work cannot, we imagine, be surpassed.

THE ORIENTAL LIBRARY; No. 1. Edited by A. D. PATTERSON. New York: J. SWINBORNE & Co.—This is the first number of a new periodical devoted to illustrate Eastern literature and fable. It commences, therefore, appropriately enough, with the *Arabian Nights*, which are to be republished from the best edition, with original notes, critical and explanatory. The publication is to be weekly, and the price sixpence per number, or \$3 per annum. We like the notion and hope others will.

MECHANICS MAGAZINE, vol. IV. No. 3; New York: Minor & Chellis.—The latest number of this valuable and improving miscellany, is before us—and we have only to repeat of it, what we have had frequent occasion to say before, that no work seems to us better calculated than this to elevate the character and increase the just influence, by increasing the knowledge, of Mechanics.

We are again obliged to omit some notices of new works; but cannot close the Review to-day without announcing that Mr. Dunlap's *History of the Rise and Progress of the Arts of Design in the U. States*, is in a state of great forwardness, and will soon be published. We run no risk, we are sure, in predicting that this will be a work eagerly sought for.

SUMMARY.

The Abingdon (Va.) Statesman of Saturday, 20th inst. says:—The President of the U. States arrived in this place yesterday, on his return to Washington City. He left here the same evening. He seemed to be in good spirits; and we were gratified to find that his health has been much improved, by his visit to the Hermitage.

WM. H. ASPINWALL, of this city, has been reorganized by the President as Vice Consul for Tuscany in the city of New York.

Mr. Wyer, the bearer of the ratification by the President and Senate, of the Treaty, lately concluded

by Gov. Van Ness, with the Spanish Government, for the satisfaction of the claims of American merchants, arrived in Madrid on 29d July. The exchange of the ratifications, which, by the terms of the treaty, was to take place in that city, would be completed, it was supposed, without delay, when Gov. Van Ness, as is generally understood, will return to this country.

[From the National Intelligencer.]

MR. McDUFFIE.—The Charleston Mercury contains a letter from Mr. McDuffie to Governor Hayne, resigning his seat in the present Congress. He states, that although he has devoted himself exclusively to the restoration of his health for the last four or five months, it has experienced no material improvement.

Another is thus added to the number of those Members of the House of Representatives, who, either from the severity of the service in that body, or from other reasons, have withdrawn from it or declined being candidates for re-election, since the termination of the last session of Congress. The House and Nation will feel the loss of such men as Mr. Binney, Mr. McDuffie, Mr. Edward Everett, Mr. Gorham, Mr. Choate, Mr. Bates, Mr. Ellsworth, Mr. Huntington, and others, who are voluntarily retiring from the National Councils.

WM. H. CRAWFORD.—This distinguished individual is no more. He died recently in Georgia while on the Circuit as one of the Judges.

Another Revolutionary Worthy gone.—A letter to a friend, dated Norfolk, Virginia, Sept. 26th, says, "The old revolutionary worthy, the Rev. JAMES NICHOLSON, Postmaster at Portsmouth, is no more! He died last evening, in the 75th year of his age.—He fought in many of the battles of the revolution, and has been since the establishment of our independence as faithful and zealous a soldier of the Cross, as he had been in early life, in the cause of liberty."

Died on Sunday the 14th inst. at White Sulphur Springs (Va.) where had he gone for the benefit of his health, in an advanced stage of a pulmonary disease, Capt. SILAS E. DUNCAN, of the U. S. Navy, an officer of acknowledged merit—a gentleman of decided worth and purity. He was a native of New Jersey.—[Baltimore Patriot.]

James Hopkins, Esq., the oldest and one of the most eminent members of the bar at Lancaster, Pa., died on Sunday, the 13th instant, at his residence in that city. The Union has the following account of the event:

"A trial of great interest and importance had been progressing for nearly two weeks, in which Mr. Hopkins was the leading counsel for the plaintiff. On Thursday afternoon, just as Mr. Buchanan, who was one of the counsel for the defendant, had risen to address the jury, he was interrupted by Mr. Hopkins, who expressed a desire to read to the court and jury certain authorities upon which, among others, he said he intended to rely. Mr. Buchanan gave way; but Mr. Hopkins, after a few incoherent remarks, was unable to find the authorities, and resumed his seat. There can be no doubt that the fatal inroads of disease were then commencing, for a short time after he was discovered to be apparently asleep in his chair. There was nothing extraordinary in this; and the first alarm which communicated itself, was on the part of one of his colleagues, who, after having made several attempts to rouse him from his supposed slumber, expressed his apprehension of something serious to the court, when, upon examination, it was discovered that his fears were but too well founded. He was immediately carried home in a chair, medical aid called in, and bleeding promptly resorted to—but in vain—the ravages of disease baffled the energies of science and skill, and he lingered on, in nearly unbroken lethargy, until about nine o'clock of the succeeding Sunday morning."

Joseph Blundin has been convicted at Doylestown, Pa. of "murder in the first degree," for killing Aaron Cutler with a scythe, on the 27th July; on which day, being Sunday, they were engaged with five other men in cradling oats.

COUNTERFEIT DETECTOR.—We have received from Mr. Seixas, 162 Broadway, one of "Moore's Patent Eagle Balance," which are for sale by Mr. Seixas—and which are so constructed that any counterfeit of the half or quarter Eagle must be instantly detected. The Balance is alike ingenious and simple, and cannot err.

[From the Philadelphia Gazette.]

PENNSYLVANIA STATE DEBT.

The State debt is about	\$23,000,000
The interest is	1,150,000
Repairs about	350,000
The Canal officers, &c.	120,000
	1,620,000
Tolls this year,	350,000
	\$1,270,000

This one Million two hundred and seventy Thousand dollars—remarks the Harrisburg Intelligencer—is what will be left this year, after deducting the tolls, &c. to be paid in taxes by the people, in some way or other.

At the Supreme Court, held at Greenfield, Ma. last week, Benjamin Perry was mulcted in the sum of \$1250, in an action for slander, brought by Laura Howe, a widow lady, 23 years of age, and of reputable character. No justification was attempted on the part of the defendant.

Snow.—We learn, says the Boston Gazette, by a gentleman from the White Mountains, that there was a heavy fall of snow in that vicinity a week ago last Thursday night; and for several mornings afterwards ice was of the thickness of a dollar at Crawford's.

The splendid ship Echo, of about 800 tons burthen, built by Messrs. C. Bergh & Co. for Russell Glover, Esq., and to be commanded by Capt. Mallett, was launched on Thursday morning, from Bergh's ship-yard, foot of Scammel street.

ALEXANDRIA, MONDAY MORNING.—Ship Launch.—The fine ship Metamora was launched from Hunter's ship yard on Saturday last, at 2 o'clock, P. M. She went off in beautiful style, gaily decorated with flags and streamers, amidst the cheers of numbers who had assembled to witness her "taking to the water." This ship, of the largest class of merchants, built of the finest materials, and in every respect first rate, reflects much credit upon the builder, Mr. Robert Hunter, one of the most experienced and skilful ship builders in the United States. She is owned by Edward Dangerfield and others.—[Phoenix.]

The Steamboat Edgefield, with a valuable cargo, for Charleston, sunk on the 18th in the Savannah river just below Hamburg.

The steamboat Waterwitch, Captain Vanderbilt, while on her passage down from Hartford on Wednesday morning, ran upon a snag or rock, near Middletown, and sunk in about nine feet of water. Her upper deck remains out of water, and it is expected that the boat can be raised. The passengers were all got off without injury.—[Daily Adv.]

Dreadful Shipwreck—more than 300 lives lost.—Extract of a letter from Picou, dated 11th Sept. "We have just received accounts of the loss of the ship Sybelle, of Liverpool, from Cromarty, for Quebec, with 316 emigrants, all of whom perished; six of the crew saved themselves in the boat, four of whom arrived here this morning. Can nothing be done to erect a Light House on that fatal Island?—Surely means should be taken, if possible, to prevent such fatal shipwrecks.—[Halifax paper.]

We may say without fear of contradiction, that more than a thousand of the emigrants who have left Great Britain and Ireland the present year for Quebec, have perished by shipwreck on the passage.—This is a 30th part of the whole number of emigrants. Of a still greater number who have left the same countries for New York, not one has perished by shipwreck. These are facts worthy of being taken into consideration by emigrants and their friends.—[Journal of Commerce.]

Shipwrecks.—Bermuda papers to Sept. 16th bring us intelligence that on the 3rd, the hull of a vessel, keel up, was discovered some distance from the Islands, and was towed nearly to shore, when an attempt was made to right her, but without success.—On the 6th, she was scuttled, and it was ascertained that she was the "Helen of Bath." Her foremast floated up, and appeared to be much worm-eaten.—Her foreyard was still across. Subsequently, upwards of 13,000 staves, (red oak,) were recovered from the wrecks.

About midnight on the 12th September, the schr. James A. Stewart, Kellam, from Baltimore, bound to St. Thomas, ran on the reef off the N. W. end of Bermuda, and immediately bilged and soon filled with water. The crew taking to the boats landed at Somerset on the following morning about 4 o'clock.

The whole of the cargo and materials were landed, and exertions were making to get the hull of the vessel into port.—[Jour. of Com.]

FROM BERMUDA.—By the Br. sloop Experiment, Captain Tynes, we have received Bermuda papers to Sept. 16th.

They contain intelligence from many of the British West India Islands in regard to the operation of the Emancipation Law which went into operation on the 1st of August; and, we are happy to say, it is in general of a favorable character. At St. Christopher's, where some discord had occurred, tranquility was again restored. In several other Colonies the negroes at first refused to work, but in one way or another their insubordination was speedily subdued.—[Jour. Com.]

Whew! what have we here!

To all Nations, Languages and People, Greeting. Know YE, that I, NIMROD MURPHREE, of the city of Nashville, and state of Tennessee, have discovered perpetual motion, N. MURPHREE.

Nashville, Aug. 27, 1834.—We clip the above from the last number of the Nashville (Tenn.) Banner, where it appears as an advertisement, without note or comment. Probably Mr. Murphree has succeeded in handing himself over the Cumberland river, or a barn yard fence, by the straps of his boots. We advise him to send his pretensions on the next Congress by Col. Crockett himself, whose motto is "go ahead!"—[Mobile Adv.]

A WALK IN THE WATER.—A Mr. Norcross, of Maine, has invented a contrivance which promises to be of importance to sub-marine interests. It consists of a complete dress of gum elastic or India rubber cloth, with an extra skull of lead, so made as to enclose the whole person. From the skull proceed two tubes, through one of which air is forced down by a pump, which, passing off through the other, maintains a healthful atmosphere for respiration. The eyes are provided with windows in the form of goggles. Caparisoned in one of these dresses, with a companion in a small boat upon the surface to work the air-pump and afford other assistance, a man may examine the bottom of the ocean at his pleasure, enter sunken vessels, fasten grapplings, and do whatever else may lawfully be done. He may labor in a manner which requires a good deal of motion. A saw can be used with so much effect that it is supposed the snags of our Western rivers may be easily cut off. By loading his pockets with stones, a man may sink himself to any depth; and it has been ascertained that at the depth of 100 feet, the pressure is not so great as to be painful, or to prevent activity. In water more turbid than in our harbors, vision is quite distinct for the distance of 10 or 12 feet. The contrivance has been patented.

The stud of Horses belonging to the estate of JOHN RANDOLPH of Roanoke, deceased—more than 100 head, consisting of Stallions, Mares, Colts Fillies, and a few Geldings—will be sold at auction, at the stable of Wyatt Cardwell, at Charlotte Court House, Virginia: the sale to commence on Thursday, the 9th of October, 1834, and continue from day to day until completed.

It gives us pleasure to be able to state, for the information of his many anxious friends, that the current report of the death of Capt. MUNROE, (son of T. MUNROE, Esq. of this city,) now of the Imperial Army of Russia, and Aid-de-camp to the Emperor, has been authoritatively contradicted by a letter to the family from J. RANDOLPH CLAY, Esq. Chargé d'Affaires at St. Petersburg.—[National Intell.]

The Rev. Stephen Olin, President of the Randolph Macon College in Virginia, has received the degree of D. D., from the Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn., and from the College at Middlebury, Vt.

We learn from the Gospel Messenger that the degree of D. D. was conferred at the late Commencement of the Geneva College, upon the Rev. H. J. Whitehouse, Rector of St. Luke's Church, Rochester.—[Churchman.]

LAOINIC AND LIBERAL.—Copy of a letter received by the American Board Commissioners of Foreign Missions, enclosing a draft for Two Thousand five hundred dollars:

PAINSVILLE, (Ohio) Aug. 29, 1834.

MR. G. M. Tracy.

DEAR SIR.—I send the foregoing draft for \$2,500 to the American Board Commissioners of Foreign Missions, to be used in the distributing of Bibles and Tracts in China. Yours truly, &c.

A FRIEND TO CHINA.

COMMENCEMENT AT PRINCETON COLLEGE.—The usual anniversary exercises of the College of New Jersey occurred on Tuesday and Wednesday of week. The declamations by the Junior class before the Societies took place on Tuesday evening. On Wednesday the degrees were conferred in presence of a numerous assembly. We subjoin a list, together with the exercises of the Senior class. The commencement ball in the evening we learn was fashionably attended.

The degree of A. B. was conferred upon the 37 members of the Senior class.

The Trustees of the college have conferred the degree of Doctor of Divinity upon

The Rev. John Johns, of Baltimore.
The Rev. William S. Reid, of Lynchburg, Va.
The Rev. William Nevins, of Baltimore,
The Rev. Alfred Ely, of Munson, Mass.,
The honorary degree of Master of Arts has been conferred on.

Mr. Samuel U. Borrien, of New York,
Rev. Clarkson Dunn, of Newton N. J.
Edward Courtney Professor of Mathematics in the university of Penn.

Charles Dubuison, Professor of Language in Jefferson College, Louisiana.

Charles J. Haddermann, Teacher of Mathematics in Jefferson College, Penn.

Hon. John Milligan Delaware.

[FOR THE NEW YORK AMERICAN.]

Consecration.—The neat and commodious Church which has been erected by a few Episcopalians in the borough of Princeton, was consecrated to the service of Almighty God, on Tuesday last, by the Right Rev. Bishop Doane, assisted by the venerable Patriarch of the American Church, the Right Rev. Bishop White, and the Right Rev. Bishop Ives, of North Carolina. Morning Prayer was read by the Rev. Dr. Ducachet, of Virginia; the Lessons by the Rev. Dr. Abercrombie, of Philadelphia; and the Sermon by the veteran Presiding Bishop. The Holy Communion was also administered, in which holy ordinance it was interesting to observe at the altar at once the eldest and the youngest Bishop probably in Christendom, dispensing the emblems and pledges of pardon to their brethren in the ministry, of whom the number present was seventeen.

Although the weather was unfavorable, the Church was filled to overflowing, and an attentive and intelligent audience listened with apparent delight and admiration to the solemn and impressive services.

The writer of this notice cannot refrain from expressing the opinion, as an Alumnus of Nassau Hall, that the establishment of the Church in her purity, near this seat of learning, will exert a most propitious influence in favor of that justly celebrated Institution, and that the good feeling with which this work has thus far been conducted may be perpetual.

AN OBSERVER.

THE WATER LILY.
BY FELICIA HENANS.

Oh! beautiful thou art,
Thou sculpture-like and stately river queen!
Crowning the depths, as with the light serene
Of a pure heart.

Bright lily of the wave!
Rising in fearless grace with every swell,
Thou seem'st as if a spirit meekly brave
Dwelt in thy cell:

Lifting alike thy head
Of placid beauty, feminine yet free,
Whether with foam or pictured azure spread
The waters be.

What is like thee, fair flower,
The gentle and the firm? thus bearing up
To the blue sky that alabaster cup,
As to the shower?

Oh! Love is most like thee,
The love of woman; quivering to the blast
Through every nerve, yet rooted deep and fast,
Mid life's dark sea.

And faith—O, is not faith
Like thee, too, lily, spreading into light,
Still buoyantly, above the billows' might,
Through the storm's breath?

Yes, linked with such high thought,
Flower, k! thine image in my bosom be!
Till something there of its own purity
And peace be wrought:

Something yet more divine
Than the clear, pearly, virgin shed
Forth from thy breast upon the river's bed,
As from a shrine.

AMERICAN INSTITUTE.

Mechanics and others, who intend to exhibit models of their inventions at the forthcoming exhibition at Noble's Garden, are respectfully requested to forward to the Editor of the MECHANIC'S MAGAZINE, at 35 Wall street, descriptive accounts of the same, with drawings or engravings, (should they wish them introduced into his Annual Report of the Exhibition,) as early as possible, as the report will be made up immediately after the fair is ended.

HONOR TO WHOM HONOR IS DUE.—We have received from the French Consul General, the annexed communication appraising the gallant individual, whose courageous benevolence it records, of the honorable token of respect and commemoration that has called forth from the King of the French, and inviting him to present himself to receive it:

Communication.

The French brig *L'Esperance* of Paimpol, on the 17th of May last was in the greatest danger, and upon the point of foundering. The boat in which the crew hoped to escape, had just been crushed by a heavy sea, and a fearful death seemed inevitable for all, when Capt. NATHANIEL ROGERS, of the American ship *Grecian* of Portland, then in sight—in despite of the tempest which threatened to engulf him—launched his boat, and boldly adventuring in it himself, succeeded, after unheard of efforts and surmounting dangers the most threatening, in taking off the shipwrecked crew, and almost at the same moment their vessel, *L'Esperance*, disappeared beneath the waves.

Not content with this act of courage and humanity, the captain treated the unfortunate crew with the most sedulous kindness until he landed them at Havre.

Such fine conduct, such noble devotedness, and which does so much honor to the American character, could not be suffered to sink into oblivion. The facts just stated were submitted by the Minister of Marine to the King of the French, and H. M. desired that a gold medal should be struck to commemorate the act, and be presented in his name to Captain Rogers.

The Consul General for the United States, residing in New York, has received this medal, and will hold it subject to the order of Captain Rogers, in case he cannot himself receive it from the hands of the Consul.

(Signed)

The Consul General of France in the U. S.

L. DE LA FORET.

New York, 25th Sept. 1834.

The Consul was good enough to show us the medal, which is about the size of a doubloon, though much thicker and more massive. On the one side is the head of the King, with the legend *Louis Philippe, Roi des Français*—on the other a civic wreath, within which are the words *Nathaniel Rogers, Capitaine de navire Américain, pour avoir sauvé des marins Français en danger de périr dans les flots, 1834.* (To Nathl. Rogers, Captain of an American ship, for having saved some French sailors in danger of perishing in the waves.)

This is a mode of commemorating the courage and the disinterestedness of Capt. Rogers, alike honorable and enduring, for the duplicates of the medal will take their place in the series of medals which are preserved to illustrate French history, of which, therefore, his noble act will thus become an imperishable part.

It is gratifying to his own countrymen too, in every sense, and none the less, because the period when the die for the medal must have been ordered, was shortly after the unfortunate occurrence at Toulon, where some French sailors were unhappily killed by neglected balls from one of our ships of war. The compliment at such a time to an American seaman, affords the best evidence that no unkind feeling was produced by that *gâchis*.

The schooner *Dash*, Keating, of Boston, got on a reef at the Carolina Islands, about 16th March, and while trying to heave her off, the natives made an attack on her, and killed three men and wounded Captain K. who, with the remainder of the crew, escaped in the schooner's boats, and made for the Pelew Islands, where part of the crew left Captain K. From thence Capt. K. and his two officers rescued Burias, a Spanish province, in April last, and was expected at Manila 15th or 20th May, but had not arrived there 17th May.—[Boston Atlas.]

The National Intelligencer says.—We understand that all the members of the Committee of the House of Representatives on the Post Office business have reached this city. The Committee consists of Mr. Connor of North Carolina, Mr. Whitelsey of Ohio, Mr. Everett of Vermont, Mr. Boardley of New York, Mr. Watnough of Pennsylvania, Mr. Hawes of Kentucky, and Mr. Stoddert of Maryland.

THE MARCH OF INTELLECT.—In the Albany Journal of last week, we find the following statement of most extraordinary occurrences—involving, it would seem, on the one side crimes of the deepest die, on the other, credulity that surpasses all conception:

"*Matthias the Prophet.*"—This notorious individual, whose proper name is Robert Mathies, was arrested in this city on Monday afternoon, upon the authority of an advertisement issued by Mr. Benjamin H. Folger, of the city of New York. The expressed charge against him was, that he had left New York having in his possession a large amount of Mr. Folger's property; but he has been guilty, it is asserted, of many other mal-practices, some of them of the blackest character, and worthy of the most severe punishment.

Mathies commenced his career of fanaticism some two or three years since, in this city; when he proclaimed himself "The Prophet of the God of the Jews," and asserted divine power. He shortly afterwards went to New York, where he continued to proclaim his doctrines, but with little success at first. He soon, however, secured the favor, among a few others of less consequence, of three of the most wealthy and respected merchants of Pearl street—Messrs. Pierson, Mills and Folger. These gentlemen received his doctrines in the fullest confidence, and believed him to be all that he declared himself. Their treasures were thrown open to the impostor, and he lavished them upon himself most profusely. He purchased the most costly wardrobe. His robes of office were richly trimmed with gold and silver. He wore a sword of the finest workmanship, and his gold watch and establishment, equalled the lustre of the most costly.

The bondage of these gentlemen was complete; and the fact that three intelligent citizens of New York were thus deluded, will form one of the darkest pages in the whole chapter of modern fanaticism; but the chain with which they were bound is broken.

Death liberated Mr. Pierson. He died in Westchester county, at his country seat, near Sing-Sing, and the event was clothed in mystery. A short time previous to his death, and while in health, as we understand, Mathies prevailed upon Mr. P. to assign to him his whole estate. He was shortly after taken sick, and, although his friends who were with him insisted upon calling medical aid, they were deterred by Mathies, who told them that "he had power of life and death, and Mr. Pierson would not die!" But he did die; and a subsequent examination of the body by three able physicians, resulted in the conviction that he had been poisoned, and certificates to this effect were drawn up and signed by these physicians, and are now in New York. Who poisoned Mr. Pierson is to be determined by the proper tribunal.

The mysterious death of Mr. Pierson and the accompanying circumstances, shook the confidence of Mr. Folger and his family, and they resolved to abandon Mathies and his principles. After his return to New York, they announced this determination to the "Prophet," who then declared to them, that if they did, "sickness, and perhaps death, would follow!" This threat was not sufficient to overthrow their resolution, and a day was fixed upon when Mathies should leave the house. Upon the morning of that day, Mathies partook of very little breakfast, and scarcely tasted the coffee, saying as an excuse, that he was unwell. Immediately after breakfast, Mr. Folger, his wife, and children, were taken violently sick. Mr. Folger did not suspect the cause of his sickness until after the villain had left the city; when, upon examination, he learned that the black woman who did the cooking for the family, had also abstained from the use of any coffee upon that morning, and, from other circumstances, he became confirmed, that the woman was bribed by Mathies to poison the family. From some cause, the effort was not successful. To none of the family did it prove fatal, although all of them have not yet recovered from its effects. This transaction induced Mr. F. to procure his arrest, for which purpose he despatched the notice before mentioned.

Mathies did not expect thus suddenly to be stopped in his mad career, and expressed a good deal of surprise when arrested. He had in his possession two large trunks, which he acknowledged contained articles which did belong to Mr. Folger, but which, he said, Mr. F. gave to him when he left New York. Among the articles were sundry rich dresses, about \$500 in gold, a gold watch worth about \$160, a sword of great value, and a rod with which he was going to measure the bounds of his paradise, "the gates thereof and the walls thereof." He was taken to New York this morning.

His trial will unfold strange deeds of crime and fanaticism.

The Journal of Commerce gives this account of the same impostor and villain:

For a considerable period prior to the year 1832, Mr. Benjamin Folger, of this city, was on terms of the most intimate friendship with a Mr. Elijah Pierson, also of this city, whose piety and good sense he highly respected and esteemed. A short time previous to the period adverted to, Matthews had announced to Mr. Pierson that he (Matthews) "was the spirit of truth, that the spirit of truth had disappeared from the earth at the death of the Matthias mentioned in the New Testament; that the spirit of Jesus Christ had entered into that Matthias, and that he (the fellow now in Albany Prison) was the same Matthias, the apostle of the New Testament; who had risen from the dead and possessed the spirit of Jesus of Nazareth. That he (Jesus Christ) at this second appearance, was God the Father, and had power to do all things—to forgive sins, and communicate the Holy Ghost to such as believed in him."

The above tissue of blasphemy and absurdity was, strange to say, believed by Mr. Pierson, and regarding Matthews as the character he represented himself, he respected him accordingly, and took him into his house to reside with him.

In the month of September, 1832, Mr. Pierson introduced Mr. Folger to Mr. Matthews, and at the same time informed him, who and what Matthews announced himself to be, and also of his (Pierson's) implicit belief in the truth of Matthews' divine attributes. Matthews having thus become acquainted with Mr. Folger, lost no time in endeavoring to increase the number of his dupes, and repeatedly called at Mr. Folger's counting-house to announce his divine mission, and strove to convert Mr. Folger to a belief of it. On one occasion he said to Mr. Folger, "I know the end of all things," and then made use of the following mode of illustrating his assertion.—Taking up a piece of paper he placed it in a drawer, so that one end of the paper remained outside the drawer, and then said to Mr. Folger, "You can see but one end of the paper, which is outside the drawer, and so the world sees; but I see the whole length of it—I see the end."

He succeeded in impressing Mr. Folger and a few others with a firm belief that he was the prophet he pretended to be, and having gained this point, he then began to execute the true mission he came upon, and informed Mr. Folger that "he was poor and in want of money; that the world persecuted him, and it was instigated to do so by the devil, because there was no truth now in the world except in him (Matthews)."

Puerile and absurd as were these representations, they nevertheless induced Mr. Folger to give Matthews different sums of money,—and the latter, encouraged by his success thus far, determined to spare neither promises nor threats to make the best of the advantage he had gained. In addition to what he had already told Mr. Folger, he therefore informed him that he (Matthews) had commenced the reign of God on earth; that Mills and Pierson had been called into the kingdom, and although the devil had succeeded in suspending for a time its permanent establishment, he (Matthews) would now go on to overcome the devil and to establish the kingdom of God. Under these circumstances he called on Mr. Folger to contribute of his substance for his (Matthews') support and the promotion of the kingdom, and threatened that in case he should refuse to provide him whatever money he wanted, he would visit upon him (which he was empowered to do) the wrath of the Almighty; but that if he (Folger) would believe in him and obey him in all things, he should be called into the kingdom, and he (Matthews) would forgive him all his sins, and he would enjoy eternal happiness.

In this style Matthews continued preaching, until by dint of downright impudence he converted, or rather perverted, Mr. Folger to the firm belief that he was the personage he represented himself to be.

In the month of August 1833, Matthews went to Sing Sing, West Chester county, where Mr. Folger had a furnished house, and where his family at that time resided. As Matthews brought his baggage along with him, his intention of a long visit to Sing Sing was pretty obvious, and Mr. Folger invited him to take up his residence at his house. Having remained there a week, he got tired of such narrow accommodations, and told Mr. Folger that he and Pierson ought to hire a house for his own special use. Mr. Folger consulted Mr. Pierson on the subject, and they agreed to comply with the very reasonable request of Matthews, and so informed him. In the meantime the ambition of Matthews had so increased

that a hired house would no longer content him, and he intimated to his two friends that it would be improper for a person of his character to reside in a hired house, and that they ought to purchase a house for him. This also Messrs. Folger and Pierson agreed to; but before they could accomplish their purpose, Matthews imparted another revelation to Mr. Folger, and informed him that the house which Mr. Folger purchased sometime previous to Sing Sing, and in which he then resided, had been purchased for him, Matthews, and that the spirit of truth had directed Mr. Folger in making the said purchase."

As the house had been thus miraculously purchased for Matthews, he had of course a clear right to remain in it, and he did remain in it without further ceremony until October, 1833, when he required that Messrs. Folger and Pierson, who then resided with him, should give up the house to his own charge, which they accordingly did.

In the latter part of October, 1833, he required them to give an account of their property, and having attained it, he demanded that they should both enter into an agreement to support him, which would insure them the continued blessing of God. They accordingly entered into the required agreement, and supported him, and supplied him with whatever money he demanded, until the month of August, when Mr. Pierson died. On the death of Mr. Pierson, Matthews came to reside at Mr. Folger's house in this city, and continued to be supplied with money by him, until last March, when Mr. Folger unfortunately became bankrupt. Notwithstanding this occurrence, Matthews continued to reside with Mr. Folger, until last September, when the latter intimated to him that he could no longer continue to support him, and that they must then part. Matthews by no means liked the proposed arrangement, but being determined to make the most he could of the matter, and knowing that Mr. Folger had some money belonging to the estate of his wife, he told him very peremptorily, that "he must not throw him destitute on the world, that if he did so the blessing of God would depart from him, but that if he gave him money to support him, the blessing of God should continue to him." Mr. Folger then gave him one hundred dollars in bills of the Bank of the United States. Matthews received this money a few days prior to the 18th of September, and on that day he told Mr. Folger that he was about to leave his house, but insisted on being supplied with more money before he took his departure. In order to obtain it, he had recourse to his old expedient of threatening and promising the wrath or blessing of God, according as his demand was refused or complied with, and so wrought on Mr. Folger, that in addition to the hundred dollars he had already given to him in bills, he now gave Matthews five hundred and thirty dollars in gold coin—on receiving which, he left Mr. Folger's house, and immediately after departed from this city. Besides the above mentioned sums of money, and those which he obtained at different other periods, from Messrs. Folger and Pierson, he also obtained a watch from the latter gentleman, and in the month of January last, he informed Mr. Folger that some person had taken the watch from him, and that "it was Mr. Folger's duty to provide him with another, and that the blessing of God would rest upon him if he did so." Mr. Folger immediately purchased a fine gold watch, with a chain and seal, for which he gave one hundred and fifteen dollars, and gave it to Matthews.

FEMALE DIPLOMACY.—The first question usually demanded in France, on the appointment of a new ambassador to any foreign Court, is—"Whom has he engaged as cook?"—Has he secured a *Cordon Bleu*? In England, on the contrary, no sooner has a lordship of any kind kissed hands and received his credentials upon his promotion to be an Excellency, than the newspapers begin to inform the world at what warehouse in the 'Acre' his state-carriage is to be seen;—the description of his patent axles and hammercloth alone is sure to occupy half a column of the *Morning Post*. The German *corps diplomatique*, meanwhile, would appear to be a squadron of poets. A High Dutch Envoy is often chosen in honor of his epic;—and not an *attaché* of them all but has been guilty of a small matter of a lyric!

But if the most necessary appendage to the dignity of the representative of the Tuileries be a white night cap, and of those of St. James' a body coachman in a white wig, other countries of modern Europe, which it would be ungracious to name, insist that the ambassadors who represent them shall be married men. A wife is, in certain instances, the one thing needful;

and Her excellency's Excellence in diplomacy, is at least twice as important as *His*. He plays his fantastic tricks in Downing street, or the Rue des Capucines, before high ministers, who are on their guard against every step he advances.—*She*, in ball-rooms and at banquets, where no one mistrusts her machinations, and where every flirt of her fan is worth a protocol! A Prince may turn aside from the exostulations of the most courteous and courtier-like diplomatist who ever bowed his way with retrogressive dignity, without offending the eye of Majesty by the spectacle of the tail of his embroidered suit; but we defy either King or Kaiser, ay! even those autocratic Majesties whose northern breeding *sent le goudron*, to be ungracious towards a fair diplomatist, who wears her train and lapetta meekly, and distributes her courtesies and courtesies with proper tact. The female moiety of a mission cannot but be well received; and it is its own fault if it fail to make the most of its opportunities. One of the most eminent prime-ministers of the last reign is said to have owed his elevation to the influence of a foreign ambassadress, who knew that she was serving her own government by exercising in his favor the influence secured to her over the mind of the King, by her elegance and high-breeding—the whiteness of her white satin, and the size and lustre of her strings of Orient pearls. Her Lord—although a sufficiently great man in his little way, would scarcely have cared to direct his Majesty's choice of a *valet de chambre*; while *She* (honor to her diplomacy!) contrived to direct the formation of a Cabinet, and to nominate the sovereign legs to be successively honored with every vacant Garter! It was her excellency who decided, for a year or two, whether we should up to Ramoth Gilead to battle, or whether we should forbear!

Nothing can be clearer, therefore, than that the matrimonial tendencies of the diplomatic class are of the highest importance to the governments of their respective countries. Princess Lieven, Princess Esterhazy, and the Duchess of Dino, have severally done their parts of conciliation for their royal and imperial masters; and propitiated more votes both in the Upper and Lower House by their graces and ingratiation, than even the *finesse* of a Talleyrand, or the high-breeding of an Esterhazy; and we would wager a five sous piece (the largest sum likely to be hazarded by a *Roi-Citoyen* of frugal habits,) that on the retirement of the latter of these three diplomatic graces, Louis Philippe might achieve a majority in our high court of parliament in the course of six months, by confiding his *lettre de créance* to the brilliant Madame de Caraman. Certain public prints, we observe, are much addicted to bringing forward the Countess Flahault as future French ambassadress to the court of London; on the score that, being an English Peeress, her pretensions would be doubly supported; whereas this very circumstance establishes her disqualification. One of the peculiar obligations incurred by a French Ambassador to Great Britain is, that he shall bring with him a wife, daughter, or niece, to teach the English ladies how to put on their hats, and by what standard to shorten or lengthen their petticoats; and these are lessons which an English exclusive would never deign to receive from a countrywoman of her own—a sister of her own *caste*! The French Ambassadress must be Parisian to the finger tips;—*plus Arabe qu'en Arabie*;—*distinguée*, in short, as Madame de Dino!

A few years ago, Yankee land sent us as her representative a plain, sturdy, sensible gentleman, whom we 'guessed' to be a 'tarnation' good sort of minister. And yet it was found impossible to continue him at his post. His Excellency's lady was considered such an 'almighty' vulgar woman among the belles of Almack's! *She* was a genuine specimen of the half-horse, half-alligator; only that (to borrow a Nigger bull) one might have fancied each half to be the largest! Well do we remember the bolster-case twisted round her head, one night at Carlton House, and mis-called a turban!

This ascendancy of Female Diplomats, by the way, is no new thing, either in this or any other country. In Madame de Sevigne's Letters, we find that witliest satirist of the Court of Louis XIV announcing the arrival, as Ambassadress from St. James', of the Duchess of Shrewsbury; whom the Duc de St. Simon agrees with her in describing as a 'half-crazy humourist, at war with all the forms and conventions of society.' Yet in the course of a few months, 'Madame de Shrewsbury' became so furiously the fashion in Paris, that the ladies both of the Court and the City, with one accord, altered the national form of their head-dress to do her honor, by adopting a style of *coiffure*, which *Notre dame de Livry* had previously described as *le comble de la vulgarité*!

The first of modern female diplomatists, therefore, has effected nothing more remarkable in England than the nomination of a Premier; while an English Ambassadress boasts the far more extraordinary *tour de force* of having persuaded the ladies of Paris to assume a hideous costume;—making frights of themselves to the glorification of FEMALE DIPLOMACY!

ALBANY SEED STORE AND HORTICULTURAL REPOSITORY.

The subscriber having resumed the charge of the above establishment, is now enabled to furnish traders and others with FRESH GARDEN SEEDS, upon very favorable terms, and of the growth of 1833, warranted of the best quality.

The greatest care and attention has been bestowed upon the growing and saving of Seeds, and none will be sold at this establishment excepting those raised expressly for it, and by experienced seedsmen; and those kinds imported which cannot be raised to perfection in this country; these are from the best houses in Europe, and may be relied upon as genuine.

It is earnestly requested whenever there are any failures hereafter, they should be represented to the subscriber; not that it is possible to obviate unfavorable seasons and circumstances, but that satisfaction may be rendered and perfection approximated.

Also—French Lucern, White Dutch Clover, White Mulberry Seed, genuine Mangel Wurzel, Yellow Locust, Ruta Baga, and Field Turnip Seeds, well worth the attention of Farmers.

W. THORBURN,

347 N. Market st. (opposite Post Office).

Catalogues may be had at the Store; if sent for by mail, will be forwarded gratis. Orders solicited early, as the better notice can be done in the execution.

* Mr. Thorburn is also Agent for the following publications, to wit:—

NEW YORK FARMER and American Gardener's Magazine. MECHANIC'S MAGAZINE and Register of Inventions & Improvements.

AMERICAN RAILROAD JOURNAL and Advocate of Internal Improvements; and the

NEW YORK AMERICAN, Daily, Tri-Weekly, and Semi-Weekly; either of all of which may be seen and obtained by those who wish them by calling at 347 North Market street, Albany.

TO RAILROAD COMPANIES.

The subscriber having erected extensive machinery for the manufacture of the Iron Work for Railroad Cars, and having made arrangements with Mr. Phineas Davis, patentee of the celebrated wire chilled wheels, will enable him to sit up at short notice any number of cars which may be wanted.

The superiority of the above Wheels has been fully tested on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, where they have been in constant use for some months past. Having fitted up Wheels for six hundred Cars, the subscriber flatters himself that he can execute orders in the above line to the satisfaction of persons requiring such work. The location of the shop being on the tide-waters of the Chesapeake Bay, will enable him to ship the work to any of the Atlantic ports, on as reasonable terms as can be offered by any person. All orders will be executed with despatch, and the work warranted. When there are but a few sets wanted, the chills and patterns are to be furnished, or the company pay the expense of making the same, and if required, will be sent with the wheels. All Wheels furnished and fitted by the subscriber will have no extra charge on account of the patent right.

Samples of the above Wheels, which have been broken to show their superiority, may be seen at the office of the Railroad Journal; at the Depot of the Boston and Providence Railroad, Boston; and at John Arnold's shop, near the Broad street House, Philadelphia. All orders directed to J. W. & E. PATTERSON, Baltimore, or to the subscriber, Joppa Mills, Little Gunpowder Post-Office, Baltimore county, Maryland, will be attended to.

DEAN WALKER, & 30

TOWNSEND & DUFFEE, of Palmyra, Manufacturers of Railroad Rope, having removed their establishment to Hudson, under the name of Duffee, May & Co. offer to supply Rope of any required length (without splice) for inclined planes of Railroads at the shortest notice, and deliver them in any of the principal cities in the United States. As to the quality of Rope, the public are referred to J. B. Jervis, Eng. M. & H. R. R. Co., Albany; or James Archibald, Engineer Hudson and Delaware Canal and Railroad Company, Carbondale, Luzerne county, Pennsylvania.

PATENT HAMMERED SHIP, BOAT, AND RAILROAD SPIKES.

Railroad Spikes of every description required, made at the Albany Spike Factory.

Spikes made at the above Factory are recommended to the public as superior to any thing of the kind now in use.

Ship and Boat Spikes made full size under the head, so as not to admit water.

Orders may be addressed to Messrs. ERASTUS CORNING & CO., Albany, or to THOMAS TURNER, at the Factory, Troy, N. Y. sept 13-1y

RAILWAY IRON.

Flat Bars in		lengths of 14 to 15	
Ninety-five tons of 1 inch by 1 inch,	do. 1 1/2 do. do.	do. 1 1/2 do. do.	do. 1 1/2 do. do.
200 do. 1 1/2 do. do.	do. 2 do. do.	do. 2 do. do.	do. 2 do. do.
40 do. 2 1/2 do. do.	do. 3 do. do.	do. 3 do. do.	do. 3 do. do.
800 do. 3 do. do.	do. 4 do. do.	do. 4 do. do.	do. 4 do. do.
800 do. 4 do. do.	do. 5 do. do.	do. 5 do. do.	do. 5 do. do.

soon expected.

250 do. of Edge Rails of 36 lbs. per yard, with the requisite chairs, keys and pins.

Wrought Iron Rims of 30, 33, and 36 inches diameter for Wheels of Railway Cars, and of 60 inches diameter for Locomotive wheels.

Axles of 2 1/2, 3, 3 1/2, 4, 5, and 6 inches diameter for Railway Cars and Locomotives of patent iron.

The above will be sold free of duty, to State Governments and Incorporated Governments, and the Drawback taken in part payment.

A. & G. RALSTON,

3 South Front street, Philadelphia.

Models and samples of all the different kinds of Rails, Chairs, Pins, Wedges, Spikes, and Splicing Plates, in use, both in this country and Great Britain, will be exhibited to those disposed to examine them.

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FOR SALE.

A second hand double cylinder NAPIER PRINTING MACHINE, that will work about two thousand sheets an hour, in perfect order. It will be sold a bargain. Apply at this office. a13 d&c

RAILROAD AND CANAL MAP.

THIS long promised Map is now ready for those who wish it. Its size is 94 by 40 inches. It is put up in a convenient pocket form, in morocco covers, and accompanied by over 70 pages of letter press, giving a concise description of, or reference to, each Road and Canal delineated on the Map. It will also be put up in *Marble Paper* covers, so as to be forwarded by mail to any part of the country; the postage of which, cannot exceed 44, and probably not 25 cents, to any part of the country.

Published at 35 Wall street, N. Y., by
D. K. MINOR & J. E. CHALLIS.

CHOICE WINES, &c.

THE subscriber offers for sale, a large assortment of Wines consisting of

MADIRA—In pipes, hhds. and quarter casks, of different qualities and brands, part received direct, and part via East Indies. superior old L. P. in hhds. quarter casks, and half quarters.

Also—in cases of 1, 2 and 3 dozen each, old and choice.

SHERRY WINE—Pale and brown, in wood and glass, of different qualities, from 14s to 36s part of it imported by order.

PORT WINE—In hhds. and quarter casks. Also, in cases of 1 and 2 dozen each.

HOEK WINE—A large assortment, of various brands, qualities and vintages, in cases and hampers, some very old.

FRENCH WINES—Sparkling Champaign, of all the favorite brands, quarts and pints, with and without wax on the corks. Also, Pink Champaign.

Sauterne, Vin de Grave, and Burgundy.

Bordeaux Claret, Lafitte, Cheateaux Margeaux, Leoville, St. Euphe.

Low priced, in boxes and casks.

Muscat, in boxes and small casks. Old Malaga Sherry, a fine light wine, in casks of 18 and 30 gallons each. Marseilles Madeira, in quarter casks and Indian barrels. Canary, Malmsey and Tenerife, &c. &c.

BOTTLES—Wine, Porter and Claret, in hampers, one gross each. Tealpoons.

HIBBERT'S PORTER—London Porter, Brown Stout, and Pale Ale, in casks of 7 dozen quarts, and 8 do. pints.

SCOTCH ALE—Younger & Co's Pale Ale, quarts and pints, &c. &c.

SALLAD OIL—Bordeaux and Marseilles, in boxes and baskets. Olives, Capers and Anchovies.

FRUIT—Bunch and Muscatel Raisins, Almonds, E. I. Preserves and Canton Ginger.

COFFEES, &c.—Old Java and Manilla, Souchong Tea, Refine White Sugars, &c.

Part of the above are entitled to debenture, and will be sold in lots to suit purchasers. Orders received, and forwarded as directed.

ROBERT GRACIE,

20 Broad street.

UTICA AND SCHENECTADY RAILROAD COMPANY

PROPOSALS will be received until the last Monday of October next, at 12 o'clock at noon—

For grading about sixty-five miles of the Utica and Schenectady Railroad, between the Sand Ridge on Sanders' Flats in Schenectady, and the western boundary line of the town of Herkimer;

For the masonry within those limits, embracing the culverts, and the abutments and piers of the respective bridges; and

For the wooden superstructure of bridges across the Cayadutta Creek at Caughnawaga, the Garoga Creek at Palatine Church, the East Canada Creek at Manheim, the Gulf at Little Falls, and the West Canada Creek at Herkimer.

The line will be divided into sections of about one mile each, and prepared for examination, and maps, profiles and plans deposited for inspection with W. C. Young, the chief engineer, at Schenectady, ten days previous to the time above mentioned.

Blank forms of proposals will be furnished at an early day at the company's offices at Schenectady, Palatine, Little Falls and Utica.

The names of persons to whom contracts are awarded (who will not be permitted to sub-contract the same) will be made known at Schenectady on the 25th day of October, when it will be required that the grading proceed without delay, wherever, and soon as titles to the lands are acquired by the company; that the culverts and small bridges be completed by the first of August next; that the residue of the masonry and the large bridges be finished by the 1st of October thereafter; and that the grading be completed during the year 1835. Contractors to furnish security for the faithful performance of their contracts.

The use of ardent spirits to be prohibited in constructing the road.

Proposals, post paid, to be endorsed "Proposals," and containing the names of the persons offered as securities, to be addressed to the undersigned at Schenectady, or deposited at the company's office at that place. September 4, 1834.

G. M. DAVIDSON, Commissioner

Utica and Schenectady Railroad Company.

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PATENT RAILROAD, SHIP AND BOAT SPIKES.

THE Troy Iron and Nail Factory keep constantly for sale a very extensive assortment of Wrought Spikes and Nails from 3 to 10 inches, manufactured by the subscriber's Patent Machinery, which after five years successful operation and now almost universal use in the United States (as well as England, where the subscriber obtained a Patent,) are found superior to any ever offered in market.

Railroad Companies may be supplied with Spikes having countersunk heads suitable to the holes in iron rails, to any amount and on short notice. Almost all the Railroads now in progress in the United States are fastened with Spikes made at the above named factory—for which purpose they are found invaluable, as their adhesion is more than double any common spikes made by the hammer.

All orders directed to the Agent, Troy, N. Y., will be punctually attended to.

HENRY BURDEN, Agent.

Tro N. Y. July, 1831.

Spikes are kept for sale, at factory prices, by I. & J. Townsend, Albany, and the principal Iron Merchants in Albany and Troy; J. I. Brower, 223 Water street, New-York; A. M. Jones, Philadelphia; T. Janviers, Baltimore; Degrand & Smith, Boston.

P. S.—Railroad Companies would do well to forward their orders as early as practical, as the subscriber is desirous of extending the manufacturing so as to keep pace with the daily increasing demand for his Spikes.

J33 Jan

H. BURDEN.

LOCOMOTIVE ENGINES.

THE AMERICAN STEAM CARRIAGE COMPANY, OF PHILADELPHIA, respectfully inform the public, and especially Railroad and Transportation Companies, that they have become sole proprietors of certain improvements in the construction of Locomotive Engines, and other railway carriages, secured to Col. Stephen H. Long, of the United States Engineers, by letters patent from the United States, and that they are prepared to execute any orders for the construction of Locomotive Engines, Tenders, &c. with which they may be favored, and pledge themselves to a punctual compliance with any engagements they may make in reference to this line of business.

They have already in their possession the requisite apparatus for the construction of three classes of engines, viz. engines weighing four, five, and six tons.

The engines made by them will be warranted to travel at the following rates of speed, viz. a six ton engine at a speed of 15 miles per hour; a five ton engine at a speed of 18 miles per hour; a four ton engine at a speed of 22 1/2 miles per hour. Their performance in other respects will be warranted to equal that of the best English engines of the same class, with respect not only to their efficiency in the conveyance of burthens, but to their durability, and the cheapness and facility of their repairs.

The engines will be adapted to the use of anthracite coal, pine wood, coke, or any other fuel hitherto used in locomotive engines.

The terms shall be quite as favorable, and even more moderate, than those on which engines of the same class can be procured from abroad.

All orders for engines, &c. and other communications in reference to the subject, will be addressed to the subscriber, in the city of Philadelphia, and shall receive prompt attention.

By order of the Company,

WILLIAM NORRIS, Secretary.

December 2d, 1833.

For further information on this subject see No. 49, page 772, Vol. 2, of Railroad Journal.

NOTICE TO MANUFACTURERS.

SIMON FAIRMAN, of the village of Lansingburgh, in the county of Rensselaer, and state of New-York, has invented and put in operation a Machine for making Wrought Nails with square points. This machine will make about sixty 6d nails, and about forty 10d nails in a minute, and in the same proportion larger sizes, even to spikes for ships. The nail is hammered and comes from the machine completely heated to redness, that its capacity for being clenched is good and sure. One horse power is sufficient to drive one machine, and may easily be applied where such power for driving machinery is in operation. Said Fairman will make, vend and warrant machines as above, to any persons who may apply for them as soon as they may be made, and on the most reasonable terms. He also desires to sell one half of his patent right for the use of said machines throughout the United States. Any person desiring further information, or to purchase, will please to call at the machine shop of Mr. John Humphrey, in the village of Lansingburgh.—August 15, 1833. A29d RM&F

SURVEYORS' INSTRUMENTS.

Compasses of various sizes and of superior quality warranted.

Leveling Instruments, large and small sizes, with high magnifying powers with glasses made by Troughton, together with a large assortment of Engineering Instruments, manufactured and sold by

E. & G. W. BLUNT, 154 Water street, corner of Maidenlane.

SURVEYING AND ENGINEERING INSTRUMENTS.

The subscriber manufactures all kinds of Instruments in his profession, warranted equal, if not superior, in principles of construction and workmanship to any imported or manufactured in the United States; several of which are entirely new: among which are an Improved Compass, with a Telescope attached, by which angles can be taken with or without the use of the needle, with perfect accuracy—also, a Railroad Goniometer, with two Telescopes—and a Levelling Instrument, with a Goniometer attached, particularly adapted to Railroad purposes.

WM. J. YOUNG,

Mathematical Instrument Maker, No. 9 Dock street, Philadelphia.

The following recommendations are respectfully submitted to Engineers, Surveyors, and others interested.

Baltimore, 1832.

In reply to thy inquiries respecting the instruments manufactured by thee, now in use on the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad. I cheerfully furnish thee with the following information. The whole number of Levels now in possession of the department of construction of thy make is seven. The whole number of the "Improved Compass" is eight. These are all exclusive of the number in the service of the Engineer and Graduation Department.

Both Levels and Compasses are in good repair. They have in fact needed but little repairs, except from accidents to which all instruments of the kind are liable.

I have found that thy patterns for the levels and compasses have been preferred by my assistants generally, to any others in use, and the Improved Compass is superior to any other description of Goniometer that we have yet tried in laying the rails on this Road.

This instrument, more recently improved with a reversing telescope, in place of the vane sights, leaves the engineer scarcely anything to desire in the formation or convenience of the Compass. It is indeed the most completely adapted to lateral angles of any simple and cheap instrument that I have yet seen, and I cannot but believe it will be preferred to all others now in use for laying of rails—and in fact, when known, I think it will be as highly appreciated for common surveying.

Respectfully thy friend,

JAMES P. STABLER, Superintendent of Construction

of Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

Philadelphia, February, 1833.

Having for the last two years made constant use of Mr. Young's "Patent Improved Compass," I can safely say I believe it to be much superior to any other instrument of the kind, now in use, and as such most cheerfully recommend it to Engineers and Surveyors.

E. H. GILL, Civil Engineer.

Germantown, February, 1833.

For a year past I have used Instruments made by Mr. W. J. Young, of Philadelphia, in which he has combined the properties of a Theodolite with the common Level.

I consider these Instruments admirably calculated for laying out Railroads, and can recommend them to the notice of Engineers as preferable to any others for that purpose.

HENRY R. CAMPBELL, Eng. Philad.,

Germantown and Norrist. Railroad

ml 17

STEPHENSON,

Builder of a superior style of Passenger Cars for Railroad
No. 264 Elizabeth street, near Bleecker street,
New-York.

RAILROAD COMPANIES would do well to examine these Cars; a specimen of which may be seen on that part of the New-York and Harlem Railroad, now in operation.

J 25 tf

RAILROAD CAR WHEELS AND BOXES, AND OTHER RAILROAD CASTINGS.

Also, AXLES furnished and fitted to wheels complete at the Jefferson Cotton and Wool Machine Factory and Foundry, Paterson, N. J. All orders addressed to the subscribers at Paterson, or 60 Wall street, New-York, will be promptly attended to. Also, CAR SPRINGS.

Also, Flange Tires turned complete.

J8 ROGERS, KETCHUM & GROSVENOR.

NOVELTY WORKS,

Near Dry Dock, New-York.

THOMAS B. STILLMAN, Manufacturer of Steam Engines, Boilers, Railroad and Mill Work, Lathes, Presses, and other Machinery. Also, Dr. Nott's Patent Tubular Boilers, which are warranted, for safety and economy, to be superior to any thing of the kind heretofore used. The fullest assurance is given that work shall be done well, and on reasonable terms. A share of public patronage is respectfully solicited.

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INSTRUMENTS.

SURVEYING AND NAUTICAL INSTRUMENT MANUFACTORY.

EWING & HEARTT, at the sign of the Quadrant, No. 53 South street, one door north of the Union Hotel, Baltimore, beg leave to inform their friends and the public, especially Engineers, that they continue to manufacture to order and keep for sale every description of Instruments in the above branches, which they can furnish at the shortest notice, and on fair terms. Instruments repaired with care and promptitude.

For proof of the high estimation on which their Surveying Instruments are held, they respectfully beg leave to tender to the public perusal, the following certificates from gentlemen of distinguished scientific attainments.

To Ewing & Heartt.—Agreeably to your request made some months since, I now offer you my opinion of the Instruments made at your establishment, for the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company. This opinion would have been given at a much earlier period, but was intentionally delayed, in order to afford a longer time for the trial of the Instruments, so that I could speak with the greater confidence of their merits, if such they should be found to possess.

It is with much pleasure I can now state that notwithstanding the Instruments in the service procured from our northern cities are considered good, I have a decided preference for those manufactured by you. Of the whole number manufactured for the Department of Construction, to wit: five Levels, and five of the Compasses, not one has required any repairs within the last twelve months, except from the occasional imperfection of a screw, or from accidents, to which all Instruments are liable.

They possess a firmness and stability, and at the same time a neatness and beauty of execution, which reflect much credit on the artists engaged in their construction.

I can with confidence recommend them as being worthy the notice of Companies engaged in Internal Improvements, who may require Instruments of superior workmanship.

JAMES P. STABLER,

Superintendent of Construction of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad.

I have examined with care several Engineers' Instruments of your Manufacture, particularly Spirit Levels, and Surveyors' Compasses; and take pleasure in expressing my opinion of the excellence of the workmanship. The parts of the levels appeared well proportioned to secure facility in use, and accuracy and permanency in adjustments.

These Instruments seemed to me to possess all the modern improvement of construction, of which so many have been made within these few years; and I have no doubt but they will give every satisfaction when used in the field.

WILLIAM HOWARD, U. S. Civil Engineer.

Baltimore, May 1st, 1833.

To Messrs Ewing and Heartt.—As you have asked me to give my opinion of the merits of those Instruments of your manufacture which I have either used or examined, I cheerfully state that as far as my opportunities of my becoming acquainted with their qualities have gone, I have great reason to think well of the skill displayed in their construction. The neatness of their workmanship has been the subject of frequent remark by myself, and of the accuracy of their performance I have received satisfactory assurance from others, whose opinion I respect, and who have had them for a considerable time in use. The efforts you have made since your establishment in this city, to relieve us of the necessity of sending elsewhere for what we may want in our line, deserve the unqualified approbation and our warm encouragement. Wishing you all the success which your enterprise so well merits, I remain, yours, &c.

B. H. LATROBE,

Civil Engineer in the service of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad Company.

A number of other letters are in our possession and might be introduced, but are too lengthy. We should be happy to submit them, upon application, to any person desirous of perusing the same.

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